THE WEATHER

Local rains and colder Tuesday in interior and Tuesday or Tuesday night on the coast; Wednesday partly cloudy, colder near the coast.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

OPPORTUNITY BECKONS.

Opportunity waits for alook from your eyes every morning in The Star's Business Locals.

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GREAT BRITAIN TELLS HOW SHE PROPOSES TO STOP GERMAN TRADE

All Cargoes of Whatever Commodities For or From Germany to be Seized.

RULES ARE LAID DOWN

Neutral Ships May Carry Cargoes for Neutrals Only if Properly Certified.

Proclamation to the World is Signed by the King.

London, March 15. — Great Britain made known to the world today in a formal proclamation, signed in council by the King, and issued from Buckingham Palace, how she proposes to sever the arteries of sea commerce to and from Germany during the period of the war.

The term "blockade" is not used, and no prohibited area is defined. Nevertheless, the text of the order makes plain England's purpose to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war.

British officials tonight frankly called the movement a blockade, the foreign office describing it as an effective blockade, differing from the effective blockades of history only in that the property seized will not be confiscated outright, but sold, the proceeds eventually going to the owners.

The last clause of the proclamation contains the proposal most interesting to neutrals. This is a flat agreement to lift the "blockade" in case any nation will certify that the ships flying its flag shall not carry goods to Germany or goods originating therein or goods belonging to the subjects of the German Empire.

No Mention of Austria and Turkey

It is notable that the order declares no intention to capture ships proceeding to and from the countries of Germany's Allies, Austria and Turkey, the reason being, no doubt, that the measure is avowedly a reprisal against Germany's submarine warfare. However, a cordon of ships will be maintained to cut off the commerce of German ports and regulate trade in the war zone, although ships voyaging eastward across the Atlantic, will, it is expected, be seized before they reach the North sea.

When a neutral vessel is held up, in all cases except where there is a false declaration of destination or other attempt at subterfuge, the cargo only will be seized.

A copy of the order in council was handed to the American ambassador tonight.

Wide Discretion Allowed

The foreign office emphasized the fact that wide discretion will be allowed prize court officials handling neutral claims and that instructions will be given these men to act with the greatest dispatch consistent with the proper performance of their tasks.

The foreign office points out the order is elastic insofar as it affects neutrals and has called attention from the first announcement of the reprisal policy to the fact that the regulations are not inflexible where the rights of neutrals are concerned.

While the order is absolute, insofar as ships to and from German ports are concerned, using the word "must" in stipulating how goods shall be discharged in English ports, the provisions concerning cargoes destined for neutral ports set forth that they "may be required to discharge" at British ports. This language is typical of the general attitude of British officials

The text of the order reads:

Text of Order in Council

"First—No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port. Unless this vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, the goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in custody of the marshal of the prize court. Goods so discharged, if not contraband of war, shall, if requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by order of the court and upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

"Second: No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port. All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshall

(Continued on Page Two.)

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TAMPICO IS BEGUN

Villa Personally Leading Large Force Toward the Port.

THIRD AGENCY SET UP

Gutierres Now Has "Confidential Agency" in Washington as Rival to Those of Carranza and Villa. Expedition Described.

Washington, March 15.—General Villa's campaign against Tampico is now actually under way, according to advices to his Washington agency here late today. It was announced that General Villa personally is leading a large column of troops from Monterey, eastward toward Tampico.

PRESIDENT WILSON DETERMINED.

That All Factions Shall Respect Lives and Property of Foreigners.

Washington, March 2b. — President Wilson has determined that all the rival factions in Mexico shall be compelled if necessary not only to respect the lives and property of foreigners, but to insure freedom of commercial communication between the United States and its southern neighbors.

Diplomatists, who by instruction of their governments, have been discussing Mexican affairs with the Washington government, interpret latest moves on the part of the United States as a change from a policy of passive observation to one of energetic insistence on the protection of foreign interests. This policy enunciated in the last two notes sent to General Carranza concerning "the situation at Mexico City was developed further by the dispatch of a communication informing the Mexican chief that unless the gunboat Zaragosa was recalled from its attempted blockade of Progreso the President of the United States would be constrained to issue "instruction" to the commander of the Des Moines to "prevent any interference" with American ships going to or from the port.

The purpose of this note apparently was achieved before it reached Vera Cruz, for the Navy Department received word today that the Zaragosa had put back to Vera Cruz "on account of the stress of weather."

The American note set forth that if the American cruiser is necessary to take steps to prevent interference with American ships, such a policy should not be interpreted as having any relation to internal affairs in Mexico, "but in the interest of peace and amity" between the two countries.

With the situation at Progreso clear-

(Continued on Page Two.)

LIBERTY OF PRESS INVADED HE SAYS

Editor New York Times Before Lobby Committee.

VIGOROUSLY PROTESTS

Charles R. Miller Resents Insinuations That His Paper Was Influenced by Outsiders as to the Ship Purchase Bill.

Washington, March 15.—A vigorous protest against what he termed an invasion of the liberty of the press was voiced today by Charles R. Miller, editor-in-chief of the New York Times, before the Senate ship purchase bill lobby inquiry committee.

Summoned as a witness, Mr. Miller had been questioned in detail by Senator Walsh, chairman of the committee, concerning editorials and news articles appearing in The Times relating to the ship purchase bill, trust prosecutions, the European war and compensation to railroads for carrying mail. He declared the news columns of his paper never were influenced by its editorial policies and that no outside influences could make themselves felt in the paper.

Mr. Miller resented any insinuation that there was any effort to "pervert or suppress the news," in The Times, and, as he concluded his statement, protested against the committee's procedure.

"I feel," he said, "that inquisitorial proceedings of this kind would have a very marked tendency, if continued and adopted as a policy, to reduce the press of the United States to the level of the press in some of the central European capitals, the press that has been known as the reptile press, that crawls on its belly every day to the foreign office and to the government officials and ministers to know what it may say or shall say, to receive its orders. For that reason, I cannot help feeling that a proceeding of this kind and such questions and minute inquiries, and I will not say insinuations, but intimations as you have in the accomplishment of your function felt to be necessary, constitute an invasion of the liberty of the press."

Senator Walsh replied that the committee felt at liberty to prosecute its inquiries when addressed to the head of a great and powerful newspaper in exactly the same way that it would against the humblest individual.

Mr. Miller closed with a comment that the newspapers appeared before a grand inquisition every day. "We feel," he said, "that if we were improperly influenced by anybody outside of the office there is none so quick to discover that as the readers of the paper. Your committee would be left far behind in that race, and we should suffer the greatest punishment that possibly could be inflicted upon us, namely, the loss of all standing."

Rome, via Paris, March 15.—The Italian minister of posts and telegraph today issued orders suspending the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Austria-Hungary. Orders also were issued suppressing the traveling postoffices on trains bound for the Austrian frontier.

NEWS FROM WAR ENCOURAGING TO ALLIED NATIONS

British Holding Germans in Their Efforts to Retake S°me Lost Towns.

DRESDEN HAS BEEN SUNK

Russians Continue in Possession of Przasnysz, in Russ-Two Lost Towns.

London, March 15.—"The Dresden Has Been Sunk".

"The British Are Holding the Germans in Their Efforts to Re-Take Neuve Chapelle and Epinette."

"Russians Continue In Possession of Przasysz".

These headlines attracted the attention of the English people today and tonight. The announcement of the sinking of the German cruiser Dresden came after nightfall, but the news spread quickly and brought great rejoicing that this commerce raider, whose whereabouts has been a mystery since her escape after the Falkland Islands engagement in December had been sent to the bottom.

The fact that all the Dresden's crew were saved is a new record for rescue after an action at sea, and a naval battle of five minutes duration probably is another record. Details furnished by the admiralty are scant, but apparently the British ships were not even hit, for no damage is recorded.

In the region of Przansyz, Russian Poland, the great battle has not yet been fought, and what fighting there has been each of the contenders maintains is turning in his favor. The Russians are claiming hard earned progress all along the line; the Germans just as stoutly assert that the Russian attacks have been repulsed.

In the West the Germans are not so optimistic regarding Neuve Chapelle, as they omit in the first estimates any mention of the fighting there, although they have been bringing up reinforcements and are fighting desperately to re-take ground from which they were driven with heavy loss. There is no British statement to throw light on the present situation, but the French war office says the British have recaptured St. Oil and most all of the neighboring trenches.

Meanwhile the Germans are keeping up their attacks on the British near Ypres, which the Germans made famous last fall.

It is believed another sanguinary engagement will be fought near Neuve Chapelle. The Germans are seeking to distract the British by the activity around Ypres, and probably the com-

(Continued on Page Two.)

HELD ON THE EITEL AGAINST HIS WILL

Charles Frank, Member of the Crew of Frye, Detained

HIS COMPANION SWEARS

Report Made by Fellow Member of Crew Sent to Washington, But No Action Taken Yet—Frank is a German Subject.

Newport News, Va., March 15.—According to testimony given the Washington government, Charles Frank, one of the members of the crew of the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, is being held aboard the German warship in German uniform against his will. The circumstances of the case as communicated to Washington were revealed here today by other members of the crew of the Frye who remain in Newport News.

Frank and Robert Rogge, another of the Frye's crew, it has developed, were placed in German uniform several days before their comrades were released upon arrival at this port. All facts in the case have been submitted to the State Department at Washington, but no instructions, so far as can be learned, have been received by officials here as to what course to pursue in the matter.

The status of the situation devolves upon a sworn statement made to the collector of the port here by E. W. Johnson, of the ill-fated American ship and a comrade of Frank's who also is known as Frounth. Frank or Frounth and Rogge are Germans.

Rogge Made No Protest.

Rogge when pressed into service by Commander Thierichens is said to have made no protest. When he donned the German uniform on board the sea-raider he said that he had offered himself to German colors in Seattle and again in Peru where the Frye touched, but had been told that nothing could be done for him. Soon after he was taken on board the Eitel Friedrich, however, he made known his nationality and was pressed into service. Soon after Rogge had donned the German uniform, according to the statement of Sailor Johnson, Commander Thierichens came to the crew and asked if there were any other Germans among them. He was told that there were not. Frank had joined the crew as a Norwegian and had not proclaimed that he was a German, but, notwithstanding this he was summoned before the German commander. When next seen he was in a German uniform and orders were given that the Americans were not to communicate with either Frank or Rogge.

"We saw Rogge and Frank after they were put in German uniform," said Johnson, "but we never spoke to them."

In his sworn statement, it is declared, Johnson has said that Frank had told him when they were talking about the war that he did not want to fight for any nation involved in the fight. This was given by Johnson as his reason for believing that Frank

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN CRUISER DRESDEN SUNK BY BRITISH WARSHIP WITHOUT ANY LOSS OF LIFE

NUMEROUS ACTIONS FAVORABLE FOR US

Day's Developments Thus are Summed Up by the French.

IN A DETAILED REVIEW

Paris Official Communication Cites Many Actions in Western Arena in Which Allied Forces Were Successful.

Paris, March 15, via London, March 16.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"The day has been marked by numerous actions favorable for us.

"In the region of Lombaertzyde our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy's works. The Germans attempted to re-capture a small fort which we took from them during the night of March 11-12. They were repulsed, leaving about 50 dead on the ground. Our losses were insignificant.

"South of Ypres the British army, by which a German attack yesterday had been compelled to fall back beyond St. Eloi, re-captured that village and almost all of the neighboring trenches in spite of several counter attacks.

"North of Arras a brilliant infantry attack enabled us to capture by a single effort three lines of trenches on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette and to reach the edge of the plateau. We captured 100 prisoners, including several officers and some non-commissioned officers, destroyed two machine guns and blew up an ammunition store.

"Farther to the south, in the region of Ecurie and Roclincourt near the road from Lille, we blew up several German trenches and prevented the enemy from re-capturing.

"In the region of Albert near Carnoy, the Germans exploded a mine beneath one of our trenches and occupied the excavation. We drove them from it. They once more installed themselves, but a fresh counter attack enabled us to retain the position. We have held our ground there ever since and have succeeded in putting in order once more all our defensive organization.

"In the valley of the Aisne near Vassens, northwest of Nouvron, two German companies caught by our fire suffered heavy losses.

"In Champagne we made fresh progress. We gained ground in the woods northeast of Souain and northwest of Perthes. We repulsed two counter attacks in front of Bridge No. 196 northeast of LeMesnil and extended our positions in that section. We took prisoners and captured a trench mortar.

"In the Argonne region there has

(Continued on Page Two.)

Only Member of Squadron That Escaped Off Falkland Islands in December.

TOOK BUT FIVE MINUTES

Sister Ship of the Emden Destroyed Near Juan Fernandez Sunday.

Had Been Lost to the World for Three Months.

London, March 15.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk

The admiralty statement said:

"On the 14th of March, at 9 A. M., H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N. H. M. Auxiliary cruiser Orama, Captain John R. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B., R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island.

"An action ensued and after five minutes fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank .

"The crew were saved, fifteen badly wounded. Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and no damage to the ship."

In Hiding Since December

The Dresden was a member of the German squardon which was defeated by the British squadron off the Falkland islands in December. She was the only one of the five German warships to escape. She was said to have fled to the westward, but there had been no definite reports as to her whereabouts since that time. She was reported unofficially to have been seen in the Straits of Magellen and later to be hiding in one of the bays on the Chilean coast.

The Dresden was a sister ship of the famous Emden, sunk off Cocos Island in the Indian ocean by the Australian cruiser Sydney after an adventureous career. The sinking of the Dresden leaves at large on the high seas so far as is known ,only the cruiser Karlsruhe, last reported as operating in the West Indies and the Auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which still is rading commerce in the south Atlantic.

At the outbreak of the war, the Dresden was assigned to the West Indies station and just prior to the beginning of hostilities she took Victoriano Huerta, who had resigned as provisional president of Mexico, from Puerto, Mexico, to Jamaica.

Little was heard from her until the battle off the Falkland Islands. Late in Auguest she sank the British steamer Hyades off the coast of Brasil.

The Dresden, a vessel of 3,600 tons, was no match for the battle cruiser in the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in the battle off the Falkland Islands, and after destruction of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg, she steamed away in the darkness.

Persistent Search Made

Since that time British and Japanese warships have searched for her persistently in the South Pacific and South Atlantic.

The Dresden's armament was comparatively light. She carried ten 4.1 inch guns, eight 5 pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She was 395 feet long. Her complement was 321 men.

Juan Fernandez Island, near which the Dresden finally was run down, is a Chilean dependency in the Pacific ocean about 400 miles off the mainland. The Chilean government protested to Germany in December against alleged violation of neutrality by German warships in Chilean waters and three destroyers were sent by Chile to the Juan Fernandez Islands.

The solitary residence on Juan Fernandez Island for four years of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's tale "Robinson Crusoe".

DECISION WEDNESDAY IN KANSAS CITY TRANSFER

Judge Baldwin Listened to Final Arguments by Attorneys Yesterday

Chicago, March, 15.—After listening to final arguments today by attorneys in the fight between the Federal League and the Kansas City club over the transfer of the Kansas City franchise to Newark, N. J., circuit Judge Jesse A. Baldwin announced he would render a decision Wednesday.

The court asked Edward E. Gates, of counsel for the Federals, to submit copies of artocles, rules and regulations of the league and a copy of the franchise agreement under which the Kansas City club operated.

Judge Baldwin said:

"I have had difficulty in basing the right of forfeiture of the franchise on anything that has been introduced in evidence. It seems to me that the President of the league went beyond his legal rights in declaring the forfeiture. Nor do I feel that proof is positive about the forfeiture of the franchise at the board of managers meeting in New York, October 14, 1914.

"What I regard as more positive is the resolution adopted at this meeting in which the matter of placing the franchise was referred to the executive committee. But it seems clear that Mr. Madison the president of the Kansas City club did not have the opportunity to express his views nor oppose the action taken."

ABSOLUTE REFUSAL GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT'S NOTE

Will Not Permit Food to Reach Civilian Population of Germany, Even if the Latter Should Withdraw Her Submarine Blockade—Statement as to Cotton Shipments is Issued by State Department.

London, March 15.—The British foreign office delivered today to Ambassador Page its reply to the American note proposing to Great Britain and Germany the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade provided England would permit food to reach German civilians. Great Britain's reply is an absolute refusal.

The foreign office also delivered to the ambassador Great Britain's reply to the American note inquiring for further information in regard to the measures to be taken by the allied powers to cut off trade to and from Germany. The reply to this note is based largely upon the order in council which was issued today.

Great Britain's refusal to accept the American proposals to this country and Germany is due to the reasons outlined several days ago.

As to Cotton Shipments.

Washington, March 15.—The State Department tonight issued the following statement:

"The British embassy has received information as to the construction to be given to the statement in regard to the shipment of cotton to neutral countries of date March 8th.

"The date of shipment is construed as being the date on which the ship left the port where the cotton was first put on board destined to neutral countries, in cases where the contracts for sale and freight engagements or for insurance were made prior to March 2nd. This applies to cases where the cotton is placed on board at one port and trans-shipped to another, the first port governing the date.

"Article 2 applies to insurance placed before March 2 on cotton shipped to a neutral destination for neutral sale on delivery provided it is loaded before March 16 and that the ship sails before March 31.

"The term 'contract price' means the price at which the cotton was sold at the point of destination, the contract of sale value to control.

"In cases of vessels which have sailed since the 1st of March and others which sail before the shippers are able to submit the requisite documents for consular certificates, the cargoes will benefit by the arrangement if the parties conform with the requirements for a consular certificate at the earliest practicable moment."

THOUSANDS SIGN ABSTAINERS' PLEDGE WITH SECRETARY BRYAN

He Signs as Witness in Billy Sunday Tabernacle in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Kneeling on the platform in the tabernacle erected here for Rev. W. A. Sunday and using the evangelist's pulpit as a writing table, Secretary Bryan tonight signed as witness thousands of pledges given by men and boys to never use intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The pledges poured in on Mr. Bryan in a stream fro mmembers of a congregation of nearly 20,000 he had addressed at a meeting under the auspices of the National Abstainers' Union.

The first to bring their cards forward were a group of high school boys. The crush speedily became so great that police were called to preserve order and Mr. Bryan who began by signing his full name was obliged to inscribe only his initials.

Today's meeting was the first of a series to be held throughout the country in a movement started by the Federal Council of Churches.

27,000 JAPANESE TROOPS EMBARK FOR CHINA

London, March, 16.—2.15 A. M.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says he is able to assert on reliable information that 27,000 Japanese troops have embarked for China and that China is about to appeal to Great Britain.

SAM. L. ROGERS TAKES OATH OF OFFICE TODAY

Will be Sworn in as Director of the Census at 9:30 A. M.

Senator Overman at Home Until April 21, When He Will Start for Hawaiian Islands—Gotham is More Optimistic.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., March 15.—Sam L. Rogers, of Macon county, will be sworn in as Director of the United States Census at 9:30 tomorrow morning, and will at once begin his duties as head of the statistical department of the United States government.

Before retiring as Director of the Census, William J. Harris tonight promoted Eugene F. Hartley from assistant chief to expert cmef of a division. Mr. Hartley will receive $2,000 a year in his new position. Hartley is a former Lexington boy and by hard work has been able to advance himself in the service.

Senator Overman left tonight for Salisbury. The junior senator will be at home until April 21, when he and two of his daughters will leave for Chicago to join the Congressional party that will visit the Hawaiian Islands as the guests of the government.

Representative Pou, who has been on a business trip to New York, reports conditions in the metropolis much improved. He says the great financial center is now taking a more hopeful view of conditions and he believes business will improve throughout the United States from now on. Mr. Pou left for Smithfield tonight. P. R. A.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ORDER IN COUNCIL DISAPPOINTING TO HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIALS

Hopes of President Wilson and His Advisers for Early Improvement of Conditions for Neutral Commerce Are Destroyed—British Action "High-Handed and Utterly Intolerable" Declares Hoke Smith.

Washington, March, 15.—Great Britain's order in council explaining her embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was received with such evident disappointment by high officials of the United States government that a strong protest against its terms was considered in official quarters as certain to be made soon. Senator Hoke Smith, who saw President Wilson late today, said afterwards that the British order in council was "high handed and utterly intolerable".

The arrival of the British order together with news of the flat rejection by Great Britain and her allies of the informal proposals of the United States for the abandonment by Germany of her submarine warfare, if England permitted foodstuffs to go to the civilian population of enemy countries, destroyed the hopes of President Wilson and his advisers for the early improvement of conditions for the neutral commerce of the world.

Germany's acceptances of the American suggestions had raised expectations that the Allies might do likewise.

While the British order in council explains some points made in the American note of inquiry concerning the prohibitions on commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States the fact that an additional memorandum not yet received here had been given to Ambassador left the hope that dye stuffs would be exempted by the prohibitions as required in the American note and further details as to shipments of cotton would be furnished.

Officials declined to comment to any extent on the British order, but their displeasure was apparent. It was pointed out that the effect on American commerce was far reaching and that there was no precedent for Great Britain's action.

Officials interpreted the British order as meaning that without enforcing a blockade proper but by stopping American ships anywhere on the high seas, cargoes destinated for Germany will be taken into prize courts for interminable litigation.

Perhaps more displeasing to officials than any other part of the British order was its prohibitions on American commerce consigned to neutral countries and suspected of enemy destination.

SEVEN WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

In Bombardment of Dardanelles Forts, Says Turkish Report.

Berlin, via London, March 16.—A wireless dispatch from Constantinople says:

"It is semi-officially stated and most emphatically that the British warships Agamemnon, Lord Nelson, Cornwallis and Dublin and the French ships Bouvet, Suffren and Saphire all have been damaged in Dardanelles fighting. The British battleship Queen Elizabeth has been struck by three heavy shells.

Denver, Colo., March 15.—The Colorado house expelled representative W. W. Howland, of Denver, on charges of perjury late today. Howland arrested Saturday night on information filed by District Attorney John A. Rush charging perjury was in jail in default of $2,000 bail at the time. The house unanimously adopted a report of a special committee which investigated charges that Howland received a package of money sent to him in the House chamber February 9.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF FIRST SIX MONTHS OF CONFLICT IN EUROPE

(Prepared by Official French Staff Historians.)

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, March 5.—The Associated Press has received an historical review, emanating from French official sources, of the operations in the Western war theatre from its beginning up to the end of January—the first six months of the war. It is long, detailed and in some respects technical in the military sense; but it contains matter of absorbing interest both for the layman and the expert.

The plans of General Joffre are set forth and explanations given as to how and why they always could not be carried out, how they were modified from time to time, and in what manner they were successful.

The review closes with a note of satisfaction at the results achieved and of the utmost confidence in the final issue.

The papers are too long to permit of their being given otherwise than in installments, which will be continued from time to time.

It should be understood that the narrative is made purely from the French standpoint. The first of the installments of the document is as follows:

Chapter 1.—The French set-backs in August.

The first month of the campaign began with successes and finished with defeats for the French troops. Under what circumstances did these come about?

The Operations in Alsace.

Our plan of concentration had foreseen the possibility of two principal actions—the one on the right between the Vosges and the Moselle, the other on the left to the north of the Verdun-Toul line—On August 2, owing to the Germans passing through Belgium, our concentration was substantially modified by General Joffre, that our principal effort might be directed to the north.

From the first week in August it was apparent that the length of time required for the British army to begin to move would delay our action in connection with it. This delay is one reason which explains our failures at the end of August.

Awaiting the moment when the operations in the North could begin and to prepare for it by retaining in Alsace the greatest possible number of German horses, the general in chief ordered our troops to occupy Hulhouse, to cut the bridges of the Rhine at Huningue and below, and then to flank the attack of our troops operating in Lorrain. This operation was badly carried out by a leader who was at once relieved of his command. Our troops, after having carried Mulhouse, lost it and were thrown back on Belfort. The work, therefore, had to be re-commenced afresh and this was done from August 14th.

Mulhouse was taken on the 19th, after a brilliant fight at Dornach. Twenty-four guns were captured from the enemy. On the 20th we held the approaches to Colmar, both by the plain and by the Vosges. The enemy had undergone enormous losses and abandoned great stores of shells and forage; but from this moment what was happening in Lorraine and on our left prevented us from carrying our success further for our troops in Alsace were needed elsewhere. On August 28th the Alsace army was broken up, only a small part remaining to hold the region of Thann and the Vosges.

The Operations in Lorraine.

The purpose of the operations in Alsace was, mainly, to retain a large part of the enemy's forces far from the northern theatre of operations; it was for our offensive in Lorraine to pursue still more directly by holding before it the German army corps operating south of Metz. This offensive began brilliantly on August 14th. On the 19th we had reached the region of Saarburg and that of the Etangs (lakes). We held Dieuze, Morhange, Delme and Chateau Salins.

On the 20th our success was stopped. The cause is to be found in the strong organization of the region in the power of the enemy's artillery, operating over ground which had been minutely surveyed and, finally in the default of certain units. On the 22nd, in spite of the splendid behavior of several of our army corps, and notably that of Nancy, our troops were brought back on to the Grand Couronne, while on the 23rd and 24th, the Germans concentrated reinforcements—three army corps at least—in the region of Luneville and forced us to retire to the south.

This retreat, however, was only momentary. On the 25th, after two vigorous counter attacks, one from south to north and the other from west to east, the enemy had to fall back. From that time, between the Germans and ourselves a sort of balance was established on this terrain. Maintained for 15 days, it was afterward, as was seen, modified to our advantage.

Operations in Belgium—Luxembourg.

There remained the principal business—the battle of the North—postponed owing to the necessity of waiting for the British army. On August 20th the concentration of our lines was furnished and the general-in-chief gave orders for our center and our left to take the offensive. Our center comprised two armies, our left consisted of a third army, reinforced to the extent of two army corps, a corps of cavalry, the reserve divisions, the British army, and Belgian army, which already had been engaged for the previous weeks at Liege, Namur and Louvain.

The German plan on that date was as follows:

From seven to eight army crops and four cavalry divisions were endeavoring to pass between Givet and Brussels, and even to prolong their movements more to the west. Our object was, therefore, in the first place, to hold and dispose of the enemy's center and afterward to throw ourselves with all available forces on the left flank of the German grouping troops in the North.

On August 21st, our offensive in the center began with ten army corps. On August 22nd it failed, and this reverse appeared serious. The reasons for it are complex. There were in this individual and collective failures, imprudences committed under the fire of the enemy, divisions ill-engaged, rash deployments, precipitate retreats, a premature waste of men and, finally, the inadequacy of certain of our troops and their leaders, both as regards the use of infantry and artillery. In consequence of these lapses, the enemy turning to account the difficult terraine, was about to receive the maximum of profit from the advantages which the superiority of his subaltern complements gave him.

Operations Between Sambre and Meuse

In spite of this defeat our maneuvre still had a chance of success. This was, unfortunately, not the case. On August 22nd at the cost of great losses, the enemy crossed the Sambre and our left army fell back the 24th upon Beaumont-Givet, being perturbed by the belief that the enemy was threatening its right.

On this same day, the 24th, the British army fell back after a German attack on the Maubeuge-Valenciennes line. On the 25th and 26th its retreat became more hurried. After Dandrecies and LeCateau, it fell back southward by forced marches. It could not from this time keep its hold until after crossing the Marne.

The rapid retreat of the English, coinciding with the defeat sustained in Belgian Luxembourg, allowed the enemy to cross the Meuse and to accelerate, by fortifying it, the action of his right.

The situation at this moment may be thus summed up:

Either our frontier had to be defended on the spot, under conditions which the British retreat rendered extremely perilous, or we had to execute a strategic retirement which, while delivering up to the enemy a part of the national soil, would permit us on the other hand to resume the offensive at our own time, with a favorable disposition of troops, still intact, which we had at our command. The general-in-chief determined on the second alternative.

Preparation of the Offensive

Henceforward, the French command devoted its efforts to preparing the offensive. To this end three conditions had to be fulfilled?

1. The retreat had to be carried out in order under a succession of counter attacks which would keep the enemy busy.

2. The extreme point of this retreat must be fixed in such a way that the different armies should reach it simultaneously, ready at the moment of occupation to resume the offensive altogether.

3. Every circumstance permitting of a resumption of the offensive before this point should be reached must be utilized by the whole of our forces and the British forces.

French Counter Attack and Result

The counter attacks executed during the reatreat were brief and often fruitful. On August 29 we successfully attacked St. Questin to disengage the British army. Two other corps and a reserve division engaged the Russian guard and the tenth Germany army corps debouncing from guise. By the end of the day after various fluctations, the neemy was thrown back on the Oise and the British front was freed.

On August 27 we also had succeeded in throwing back upon the Meuse the enemy who was endeavoring to gain a foothold on the left bank. Thanks to our successes in the woods of Marfee and of Jaulnay, we were able in accordance with the orders of the general in chief to fall back on the Buzancy-Le-Chesne-Bouvellemont line. Farther to the right another army took part in the same movement and carried out successful attacks August 25 on the Othain and in the region of Apincourt.

HELD ON THE EITEL AGAINST HIS WILL

(Continued from Page One.)

was being detained against his will. He insisted that the Frye's papers showed Frank to be a Norwegian, but there has been no dispute of the allegation that he really is a German.

No Reply as to Time Wanted.

Commander Thierichens again today did not send to Collector of Customs Hamilton the reply to his request for a statement as to the length of time to be required for repairs to his ship.

In view of this the German vice consur, Mr. Grasseau, of this port, was sent to him. Mr. Grasseau reported that the German commander gave assurances that he would make reply at the "earliest possible moment." He also stated that members of the American naval board of survey were aboard his ship examining its condition and that he wished to await their visit before making any stipulation. Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, also visited the German cruiser today while it was being examined by Naval Constructor DuBose and his board. None of the American naval officials would discuss the result of the survey. It was learned, however, that Commander Thierichens had declared since he had been in port that his boilers were practically useless and would have to be renewed almost entirely before the ship could put to sea. It also was ascertained that no move had yet been made to repair the ship.

Further disclosures have reaveled that while the Eitel Friedrich was eluding warships in the South Atlantic ocean she hoisted on her decks a false smokestack to deceive her pursuers. The Eitel Friedrich is known to have only two stacks, but in the sensational trip of the seas she carried a third. Remnants of the false stack were seen on board the ship today.

Immigrants on board the Eitel Friedrich were not removed today for transportation to Ellis Island as had been planned. Complications had arisen it was said, after consultation with representatives of various governments and Spanish, Portuguese, Brazil, French and the Oottoman consular agencies in this country are engaged in trying to solve the situation.

THE NETHERLANDS INTERESTED.

Minister Discusses Matter With State Department Officials.

Washington, March 15.—Chevalier Van Rappard, The Netherlands minister here, discussed with State Department officials today the progress of negotiations over the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Chevalier Van Rappard said The Netherlands, as a neutral government, was keenly interested, as it was considered important precedents might be established.

EITEL IS A WARSHIP.

Officially Listed in Germany Navy, Her Captain Reports to Washington.

Washington, March 15.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador formally notified the United States government today that the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was a warship, officially listed in the Imperial navy.

This notification was deemed necessary to remove all doubts as to the status of the vessel now at Newport News. Some American officials had suggested that the Prinz Eitel, being a converted cruiser, did not appear on the official lists of the German navy and under the laws of the United States its officers and crew might be tried for piracy on the high seas for destroying the ship Frye.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF N. C. STATUTE CHALLENGED BY SEABOARD AIR LINE

Washington, March 15.—Constitutionality of the North Carolina statute requiring railroads to keep a record of all consignees receiving shipments of liquor was challenged in an appeal filed today in the Supreme court by the Seaboard Air Line.

It is claimed that the statue is in conflict with the Hepburn rate law designating the books a railroad may keep.

GREAT BRITAIN TELLS HOW SHE PROPOSES TO CUT GERMAN COMMERCE

(Continued from Page One.)

of the prize court, ond if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and dealt with in such a manner as the court may in the circumstaices deem to be just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of a proper officer of crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order, and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the crown.

"Third: Every merchant vesse which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915 on her way to a port other than a German port and carying goods with an enemy destination or which are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and unless they are contraband or war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by an order of the court upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be justified to the person entitle1 thereto, and provided that this article shall not apply in an ycase falliag within articles 2 or 4 or this order.

"Fourth: Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after March 1, 1915, and having on board goods which are of enemy origin, or enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. Tae proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and be dealt with in such a marner as the court may in the circumstances deem to just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace except o nthe application of a proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issuance of this order and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on application of the proper officer of the crown.

"Fifth: Any person claiming to be interested or to have any claim in respect of any goods not being contraband of war, placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under this order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court against the proper officer of the crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require. The practice and procedure of the prize court shall so far as applicable be followed mutatis mutandis in any proceedings consequential upon this order.

"Sixth: A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port or which has been allowed to pass as having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

"Seventh: Nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this order.

"Eighth: Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag."

NEWS FROM THE WAR SI ENCOURAGING TO LONDON AND PARIS

(Continued from Page One.)

ing battle will neccesitate reinforcements.

Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, in the House of Lords today referred optimistically to the military situation but complained of the slowness with which ammunition is turned out.

Blaming trade unionism with its restrictions for some of the delay he added:

"I have heard rumors that workmen in some of the factories have an idea the war is going so well that there is no necessity for them to work their hardest. I can only say that the supply of war material at the moment and for the next two or three months is causing me very serious anxiety. The output of every round of ammunition has a large influence on the operations."

GERMAN OFFICAL REPORT

Enemy's Attacks Repulsed; Some Progress Made, Is Substance

Berlin, March 15.—By wireless—The German war office today gave out this report:

"The baths at Westende were shelled yesterday without effect by two gunboats of the enemy.

"The German attack on the height south of Ypres occupied by British aroops is making good progress.

"Partial attacks by French troops north of LeMesnil, in the Champagne district, have been repulsed.

"The enemy sustained heavy losses.

"In the Vosges the fighting continues at several places.

"The number of Russian prisoners from engagements to the north of the Augustowo forest has been increased to 5,400. Strong Russian attacks to the North and the Northeast of Przasnysz resulted in failure, and the enemy's losses were heavy. South of the Vistula there has been no change".

SITUATION IN CARPATHIANS.

Reviewed in Statement by Austrian Government at Vienna.

Vienna, via Amsterdam to London, March 15.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the Western Carpathians Sunday was calm.

"North of the Uszok pass there was fighting of a furious character. Strong Russian forces made an attack there yesterday and advanced to near our positions where for a time they maintained themselves. Our troops during the afternoon made a counter attack throwing back the enemy on the entire front and capturing four officers and 500 men.

"On our position on both sides of the Opir valley the enemy reinforced repeatedly tried to gain the height but failed with heavy losses. An especially heavy attack collapsed Sunday and in view of the losses these offensives probably will not be repeated. A thousand prisoners were taken in this battle.

"South of the Dneister our counter attacks gained ground, the Russians being pushed back from several front sectors.

"In Poland and West Galicia there have been only artillery duels."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TAMPICO IS BEGUN

(Continued from Page One.)

ing up apparently the Washington government tonight was confronted with a troublous condition of affairs at Manzanillo, on the west coast. The British consul there has appealed through the British embassy here for a British man of war. He said the German consul joined him in the request, and no American men of war were nearby. Meanwhile, however, the American cruiser Cleveland has arrived at Manzanillo.

The Carranza authorities at Manzanillo have been confiscating property, the food situation is bad and foreigners generally are apprehensive.

Official reports show there are five distinct movements in Mexico now, and a sixth, which is not engaging in military operations, but is endeavoring to influence the situation from the United States.

Reports to the State Department today said the Carranza forces had virtually abandoned the Tuxpam district, just south of Tampico, where they had lost control of all the oil fields, and had sent their forces to Tampico.

THIRD AGENCY SET UP.

Gutierrez Now Has "Confidential Agency" as Rival of Others.

Washington, March 15.—A new Mexican "confidential agency" was set up in Washington today to rival the Carranza and Villa establishments and to bring prominently before the American government an element to which heretofore scant attention has been paid. Jose Vasconcelos is in charge and he represents Eulalio Gutierrez, said to head an independent movement in Central Mexico, backed by 40,000 soldiers.

Gutierrez was elected provisional president of Mexico by the Aguas Calientes convention and for a brief period ruled in Mexico City. Vasconcelos, a member of his cabinet, reached here today and went directly to the State Department to lay the object of the Gutierrez campaign before Leon Canova, chief of the Mexican division of the Latin-American bureau.

Vasconcelos reached the Mexican border town of Rio Grande three days ago, after a 1,200 mile ride on horseback with a detachment of troops. Four of his men were shot by Carranza subjects, as he crossed to the American side.

Story of Gutierrez Expedition.

Vasconcelos' story was the first chronological account the State Department officials had of the Gutierrez expedition after its departure from Mexico City.

"It is true," he said, "that General Gutierrez when provisional president, deposed both Villa and Zapata from their commands on February 17. Villa then ordered the imprisonment of Gutierrez and his cabinet. This forced them to abandon the capital with 3,000 loyal followers.

"Aguirre Benavides, sub-secretary of war, was in San Luis Potosi at the head of 20,000 convention troops and we started for that city. We arrived at Pachucah and communicated to the United States government and the governors of the Mexican states and military chiefs a proclamation stating that Villa and Zapata will have been deposed from their commands.

"We were two or three weeks on the road to San Luis Potosi and when we arrived i nthe vicinity found that Villa had captured the city and that Benavides had evacuated. We moved south to join them, but in the meantime Benavides was attacked and defeated at San Felipe. We finally joined him, but he had divided his force of 10,000 men, sending them to various parts of Mexico. He had 200 men with him. Together we moved north to join the troops of General Matias Ramos. Ramos had with him the original followers of Gutierrez, who had fought against Huerta. The force of General Carrera Torres and General Cedillo—20,000 men—united with us and pledged their continued allegiance to the convention.

"General Gutierrez has established headquarters at Doctor Arroyo, state of San Luis Potosi, and from here will direct his campaign against Villa, Carranza and Zapata."

He was here first with the Madero agency. Subsequently he was identified with Carranza and then with Villa.

ROCKEFELLER IMPRESSED BY FRIENDLINESS OF STRANGERS

Body of Mrs. Rockefeller Placed in Mausoleum to Await Decision

Tarrytown, N. Y., March 15.—The body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was taken from Pocantico Hills today and placed in the maucoleum of John D. Archbold in Sleepy Hollow cemetery. There it will remain until its permanetn resting place is decided on.

After the services Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., spoke feelingly upon the treatement accorded him while on his way north from Florida. He said:

"Everyone has been so beautiful to us during these last few days. While coming north on the train from Florida we were all so impressed with the human sympathy of people of both low and high degree. Station Masters, railroad brakemen, strangers and others at the stations where we stopped came up and talked to us in a most affectionate, sympathetic way. Our friends have been very lovely in their acts of thoughtfulness but nothing has appealed to us more deeply than the many evidences of kindness on the part of friendly strangers".

THAW'S LAWYERS MOVE RETURN TO HAMPSHIRE

Decision on Motion of His Attorneys is Reserved.

May be Delivered Today—Claim That He Should be Returned to State from Whence Extradited, Since Not Guilty.

New York, March 15.—Decision upon a motion to return Harry K. Thaw to New Hampshire, whence he was extradited to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy to escape from Matteawan, was reserved today by Justice Page in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court after arguments had been presented. Pending the decision, which probably will be handed down tomorrow, Thaw was locked up in the tombs.

Attorneys for Thaw presented arguments and briefs intended to sustain their contention that Thaw having been found not guilty of the charge against him should be returned to the state from which he was extradited.

Deputy Attorney General Kennedy argued that the commitment upon which Thaw first was sent to Matteawan was still valid and that Thaw being within this jurisdiction regardless of how he happened to be here, should be returned to the insane hospital forthwith.

He asked that Thaw be placed in the hospital until some decision was made upon the motion or until Thaw should be released by due process of the law.

Deputy Attorney General Cook, who has been assisting in the prosecution, today received a letter bearing a Boston postmark threatening his life in the event Thaw failed to gain his freedom. A similar warning was received recently by Kennedy.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

It was learned tonight that after Thaw had been returned to the tombs his counsel made ready a writ of habeas corpus for the signature of Supreme Court justice. Under the writ, counsel admitted, the question of Thaw's sanity probably will be argued provided Justice Page tomorrow direct that Thaw be returned to Matteawan.

Late tonight a report that the writ had been signed could not be verified.

NUMEROUS ACTIONS FAVORABLE FOR US

(Continued from Page One.)

been great activity since yesterday. In the region of Bagatelle, we repulsed two counter attacks by the enemy. We demolished a block house, occupied the site and established ourselves.

"Between Four De Paris and Bolante the enemy attempted two counter attacks which failed like three others previously made.

"At Vaquois our infantry delivered an attack which made it master of the western part of the village. We took numerous prisoners.

"At Bois Le Pretre, west of Pont-a-Moussan, the Germans blew up four of our advance trenches, which were completely destroyed. They gained a footing there after the explosion, but we re-captured the first two trenches and half of the third.

"Between Bois Le Pretre and Font-a-Moussons at Dieupt Height, the enemy made an attack which was repulsed."

Charters Issued

Raleigh, N. C., March, 15.—Charters were issued today for four new corporations as follows:

The Independent Insurance and Investment Co, of High Point, capital $50,000 authorized and $5,000 subscribed by W. R. Morrow, O. E. Mendenhall and L. B. Mendenhall for insurance and real estate Lusiness.

The State Birch Manufacturing Co, of Shaleville, Madison count,, capital $50,000 authorized and $5,000 subscribed by A. G. Britt, A. S. Hurlburt and J E. Rector, of Asheville, for manufacturing brick, terra cotta and other materials for building.

The Beam Grocery Co., of Gastonia, capital $5,000 authorized and $1,200 subscribed by J. R. Beam, G. B. and C. G. Armstrong for general grocery business.

The Miller Lumber Co., of Albemarle, Stanly county, capital $25,000 authorized and $7,500 subscribed by I. B. Miller, J. S. Efird and E. E. Snuggs.

Blood Remedy Sustains World

Myriads Have Learned of Its Remarkable Curative Value.

From the very fact that S. S. S., the famous blood purifier is a natural medicine, it is opposed by those who can not give up mercury and other dangerous drugs. Habit is a strange master. Afflicted people use mercury with a blind force of habit. Not warned by the rheumatism they see all around them, unmindful of the locomotor ataxia, paralysis and other dreaded results of mineral poisoning, they cling to the fast disappearing treatment so surely and positively being replaced by S. S. S., wherever the light strikes in. S. S. S. is fast becoming the world's panacea for all blood troubles because it is welcome to a weak stomach, is taken naturally into the blood, is a wave of purifying influence known by its remarkable curative results, and is the standby of a host of people.

It goes into the blood and remains a strong medicinal influence to the end and this without any other effect than that of a purely cleansing property.

It is the most universally recommended blood remedy known, and has sustained its reputation for half a century. Its ingredients are Nature's definite antidotes for germs that create our worst afflictions. Get a bottle today of any druggist. Refuse all substitutes. Write the medical department, The Swift Specific Co., 62 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for free advice on blood troubles, and how to overcome them. This department is one of the finest helps to men to be found anywhere, and it is entirely free.

TRADE COMMISSION TO COME INTO BEING TODAY

Members Will Take Oath of Office at Noon.

To Be Administrated by Judge J. Harry Covington, Who Introduced Bill in House to Create the Commission—Ceremonies Simple

Washington, March 15.—The second great governmental agency created by Congress in President Wilson's administration will come into being at noon tomorrow when Joseph E. Davies, of Winconsin; Edward N. Hurley, of Illinois; William J. Harris, of Georgia; William H. Parry, of Washington, and George Rublee, of New Hampshire, are sworn in as members of the Federal Trade Commission with far-reaching powers of supervision over American business enterprises.

There will be only the simplest ceremonies. Chief Justice J. Harry Covington, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will administer the oath, completing the work he began as a member of Congress, when he introduced the bill creating the commission. Later in the week, the commissioners will be received by President Wilson.

All of the commissioners were in Washington today engaged in preliminary conferences. Mr. Davies who will undoubtedly be the first chairman of the commision, said the first formal meeting would immediately follow the induction of the members into office. From that time on the commission will be in daily session.

No announcement as to the first problem to be attacked has been made.

Through the absorption of the bureau of corporations in the commerce department by the new commission, its work of organization will be greatly simplified. The office staff and records of that bureau are transferred to the commission and furnish a working force already organized and equipped with much information as to the corporations with which the commission will deal. The declared purpose of the trade commission is to established regulated competition among concerns engaged in inter-state transactions.

The act also authorizes the commission to investigate trade matters in foreign countries as they may affect American foreign trade. In his speech at Indianapolis two months ago President Wilson called attention to this provision saying it endowed the commission with the powers of a tariff board among its other duties.

With the exception of Mr. Rublee all the commissioners have been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Rublee's nomination failed of confirmation but he takes office under a recess appointment subject to confirmation by the next Senate.

INELIGIBLE NEGROES WERE REGISTERED BY WHOLESALE

In Election in Terre Haute Last Fall, According to Testimony.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 15.—"More than 200 negroes were registered for last fall's election in one Terre Haute precinct where only 20 were entitled to vote," declared Charles Miller, testifying today in the trial of Mayor Donn M. Roberts and other officials of Terre Haute on election fund charges. Miller was a registration official.

John Dailey, one of those indicted in the case who pleaded guilty, testified that he had voted five times on election day. He voted twice in one precinct, he said, receiving the names he used each time from Peter Pieler, a deputy sheriff. He also said Feiler gave him a dollar each time he voted there.

Ben Murray, a negro saloon keeper, was asked by the district attorney if John Nugent, assistant chief of police until he pleaded guilty, had asked him for money to fight the election contest filed against Judge Eli H. Redmond. Congressman A. O. Stanley, for the defense, objected but Judge Anderson permitted the witness to answer the question.

Resinol

heals skin diseases

If you have eczema, ringworm or other itching, burning, raw or pimply skin eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears, even in severe, stubborn cases.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples and stop loss of hair. Sold by all druggists.

JUST look this young fellow over carefully; you'll see some of the points of style which have made

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

so popular with the best dressed young men.

Look at the broad lapels and generous collar; notice the waistcoat, with the lower button unbuttoned, made to be that way. Notice the way the trousers hang.

It's one of the Varsity models; you'll like them all. Note particularly Varsity 35, when you come in. Special values at $25.

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The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx good clothes.

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JOIN THE CLEAN-UP AND PAINT-UP CAMPAIGN!

MARCH 15th to APRIL 1st.

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SPECIAL PRICES ON THESE ITEMS, TO HELP THE MOVEMENT.

EVERYONE SHOULD DO THEIR DUTY!

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.

10—12 SOUTH FRONT ST.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

"Against" Suffrage, by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in New York Times Magazine.

The greatest political issue before the voters in 1915 is the question of woman suffrage. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and probably Pennsylvania will decide whether women shall have the vote. Based on the Presidential vote of 1912, the political status of the six and a half million women in these four states will be determined by the votes of three million, seven hundred thousand men, at most, and yet neither suffragist nor anti-suffragist will contend that the women are voiceless, as well as voteless on this question.

Since the man, the voter, is to decide this issue, both sides are addressing and attempting to influence his ballot for or against woman suffrage. On the suffrage side, we have pleas and promises covering many phases of the subject, but which reduced to their simplest terms are these:

1. That woman has a right to the ballot, or at least more right to it than man has to withhold it from her.

2. That without the ballot, one sex, or "one-half the human race," or of the people, as they put it, has no representation in government or legislation.

3. That the world, which seems to mean politics to a suffragist, needs its women in order to introduce more efficient "public housekeeping", clean streets, pure food, better milk for babies, etc.

4. That thousands of women pay taxes and yet are not voters—a seemingly unjust interference with their right to be represented.

5. That woman suffrage has been tried in various—somewhat remote—countries of the world, and in eleven Western States in America, without producing any decidedly evil results such as some of its opponents prophesied, and without exciting among the people themselves, any strong movement for repeal of the great "votes for women."

All these pleas and promises, especially when put forth by the aid of the feminine arts of persuasion that the woman has cultivated throughout the centuries, seem reasonable. But did you ever hear of a political platform, Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Populist, or Socialist, that seemed unreasonable, until you heard the other side, or had acquired the data and the knowledge necessary to answer its arguments? Deciding wisely on a question is not a matter of intelligence, but of information. The intelligence of men—and of women—averages pretty much alike. The same sort of instruction will develop a surprisingly average education on the minds of Hottentot or Hindu, German, American, English or French. Once in a while a genius arises who blazes the trail for humanity by the discovery of a new idea, but the fundamental average of intelligence is demonstrated by the fact that no invention, no art, that has once been left to the world as the legacy of genius has failed because the rest of the race was not intelligent enough to understand and use it.

An Edison might make a poor umpire of a ball game, but not from lack of intelligence. A judge of the Supreme Court might render a ridiculous decision in judging points at a stock show, but not from lack of intelligence. Mistakes in either case would be due to want of information on the subject at hand.

Evidently, then, what we desire and must have before we can render a just decision, is the other side of the question, on the points involved in the suffrage pleas.

1. Woman's right to the ballot, like man's right to the ballot, is based on one, and only one, consideration—the question of the greatest good to the greatest number. It is the State's right to regulate, modify, extend, or withhold the franchise in connection with any class or sex in the interests of the common good. That woman suffrage would add a new expense to the State and another duty to woman is universally admitted, and, therefore, its proponents must prove conclusively that its establishment would benefit the whole people and compensate for this expenditure of energy and money. A prophecy, a promise, or a hope is not a proof; the only way in which we can judge the usefulness of an article offered for sale, or a question of public policy, is to examine how it accomplishes the purpose for which it is intended.

If woman suffrage is to benefit the State, it must be shown beyond doubt how it has done so in the places where it has been in effect for a generation or more; if it is simply to add a new freedom, or dignity, or benefit to women, it must be demonstrated that the women with the vote have attained superior laws and conditions to those that are accorded to them without the ballot. Otherwise on the one score of not being worth while, we have sufficient reason to reject woman suffrage. Woman suffragists are proposing a doubled electorate, to support which an increase in the State budget is necessary. Therefore, the burden of proof rests solidly on the suffragists to show how the doubled electorate can or has become a better instrument of government for the people.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that not a single law, not one improvement, is or can be claimed as the exclusive results of the votes for women. The male suffrage States lead. In mothers' pensions, child labor, limitation of hours for working women, maternity acts, supervision of dairies, pure food, weights and measures, extension of educational facilities, improved sanitation, etc., the great Eastern States have worked out their social problems without woman suffrage to a higher standard than that reached by the State where women vote. On the other hand, a great increase in taxation, a multiplicity of useless laws, and a practical doubling of public office holding without any compensating gain for the citizens is the accompaniment of "votes for women."

2. Can one tax represent both? It is a question in politics parallel to a question in business as to whether one partner can represent a firm. As an isolated individual, an absolute unit of humanity, with no allegiance or attachment to any other unit, woman would seem to require a vote, if voting were the only means of adequately representing her in government. But the unit of society is not the individual, but the family. Neither man nor woman is complete, but the complemental characteristics of both make up the whole into the smallest safe division of society, the family—a partnership for the propagation of the race and the happiness of men, women and children.

No one would contend that the salesman does not represent the firm, nor that the factory foreman does not represent the firm. Thousands of partnerships exist, where one man sells what the other makes—neither can succeed so well in the other's place, and each fully represents the business as to the respective fields of production and distribution.

As an actual fact, readily ascertained by government statistics, the partnership of parentage, the union of one man and one woman in marriage, is the most successful enterprise in the business of civilization. With all its faults and alleged failures, less than 1 per cent of the persons who enter into this partnership dissolve it by divorce. On the other hand, it is so popular that over 60 per cent of all males and 70 per cent of all females over 15 in the United States are married, while only 7 per cent of the human race in America rounds out its "threescore years and ten" without embarking in this most vital business—the pursuit of happiness by men and women.

Feminism is the theory of individualism—an unnatural assumption of sex isolation—versus the fact of the family partnership; and again the duplication of the man's duties by the woman stands the whole evolution of the argument for the division of labor. If the man efficiently represents the woman in politics she has no more right to request a place as his rival at the polls than he has to demand a place as her rival in the preparation of the family food.

Besides, men and women are not competitors, but companions, and his "man-made laws" are no more apt to work injury to his wife than her home-made pastry is liable to poison him if he doesn't vote on its ingredients. Would woman suffrage be for or against the preservation of the family unit? The historian of the movement says: "There is nothing in the Constitution to the effect that the family instead of the individual is the true social unit." The sayings of well known feminists, such as "the home is no more holy than the postoffice," and "the isolated household has been one of the chief causes of woman's ignorance and degradation," seem to indicate an enmity to this holy institution of the family that is not at all lessened when the president of the suffragists derisively describes the "antis" as "the home, heaven, and mother party."

Since there are over 17,000,000 of these homes in the United States, 93 per cent of which are being run without servants, and more are being built every day, the women who stand boldly for the preservation of the home, gain, rather than lose, by such acknowledgments. The "isolated household" (antis are "old fashioned" enough to call it "home") happens to be several thousand fold more common than the isolated individual who seeks to pose as the sole subject for political and social consideration.

The movement to establish the individual as the unit of representation is admitted by suffragists themselves to logically include the doctrine of "economic independence," which in turn is not only a blow at the family, but a most unfair measure to women. To deny the helpless mother or the sick wife the support of her husband, or to effect the same purpose by teaching the man that he is not responsible for the welfare of the woman he marries means that eventually State aid must be substituted for manhood in caring for the mother and her children.

Going back to our illustration of how information, rather than intelligence, is the necessary factor in chosing wisely, it is as undeniable that men acquire more information in political affairs than women as it is that women learn more about domestic duties than men. Here, then, enters another question: Are not women capable of acquiring and using this information as well as men? Most emphatically yes, but that is not the issue. Is it worth while? Would you ask an Edison to waste his time running for Mayor of West Orange when his efforts in his own line are of more consequence to the good of humanity? That is the question for women—the question of whether we ought to make a voter out of a mother. But all women are not mothers, and yet the census tells us that the average woman must bear four children if the race is to survive, so marriage and motherhood deserve encouragement surely. The feminist who attempts to persuade you that we can "eliminate sex" is merely dreaming. One moment's thought on the difference between the father's and mother's relation to their common child is convincing on the point that the mother is not always as available for political duties as the father. Whereas, if she is to acquire all the information she needs to become a wise as well as an intelligent voter, she must attend all political affairs, "just like a man."

The need for wisdom, growing out of constant access to information on governmental problems, that comes to the man in his daily life, is greatest where the population is densest. The 11 full suffrage states contain fewer women than Pennsylvania alone; while New York state's population exceeds the combined populations of all the other countries of which the suffragists boast. New York City's dwellings could house the inhabitants of seven suffrage states. The metropolitan district of Philadelphia could accommodate the population of five suffrage states, yet these states average twice the area of Pennsylvania. Persons, not territory, are what we must consider in politics, and every evil, every danger from the addition of women to the electorate, would be intensified here in the East on account of our larger cities and larger problems in government.

That the women of Australia or Wyoming vote wisely in a sparsely settled community is no indication that the women who would vote in New York or Boston would do any better than the partially enfranchised women who vote in Chicago, and if they would not, then the late primary election in the Windy City is the index to a sufficient reason for not adopting woman suffrage here. If 150,000 women can do no better than help to nominate a reactionary Mayor, while one of the most respected citizens finds it necessary to remove to a state "with decent tax laws" woman suffrage is a rank failure. It has multiplied troubles without furnishing one additional remedy or solution.

3. Does the "world" need women in politics? The focus of woman's work in the public interest is our greatest social problem—the child. Unless she succeeds in forming the foundations of honesty and character in youth, the state's laws will be always needed, enforced by men, in order to protect the people against her untrained offspring. Many of our prisons, and most of our reform institutions for juvenile criminals, could be emptied in one generation by a general specialization in old fashioned "home training" on the part of the mothers of America. The saddest sight in our country is when a mother must ask the state to confine a son or daughter whom she has failed to teach restraint, self-control, and respect for the rights of others. If conditions are corrupt, we can no more indict the men than the mothers of such men. If it is true, as feminists claim, that there are two standards of morality for the sexes—by whose consent does such a situation exist?

These are only a few of woman's peculiar problems, which, if she could solve, would do away with the necessity for much legislation that now exists. Laws are made to correct, repair, or confine the character that represents a poor human product of marriage partnership, and we certainly cannot help the product by taking the principal partner off the job and putting her to making more laws to mend what she might better learn to prevent. When a business turns out cracked, broken, or inferior goods, it does not double the capacity of the repair shop—it investigates the construction department—but the suffragists have left "home, heaven and mother" to the ancient "antis" and sought a place in politics to practice panaceas on the social evils that can only be abolished by parents' producing purer and better sons and daughters.

If the feminists, the suffragists, and the socialists suddenly dropped out of American life tomorrow not one cog would be lost in the wheel of human progress; if the women of the Western States were disfranchised next week neither the state nor the women would lose anything of advantage to security, social justice, or popular happiness.

4. Are the interests of taxpaying women represented in government? How? By the same public opinion that represents the interests of the taxpayer who is a minor, an estate, a foreigner, or a corporation. That lack of a vote has never been alleged by any of these classes as a reason of protest against paying taxes, shows that taxes entitle one to nothing but protection to life and property, which women get as well as men. Moreover, since the question is one where the taxpayer's interest is toward the lowest price possible for his protection, he or she fares best in a male suffrage state where the taxes are least oppressive.

5. Why has woman suffrage never been repealed, the suffragists ask? If it is not a success, why has it spread over eleven neighboring states? In the first place, woman suffrage was tried and found wanting in New Jersey as early as 1807, and abolished in that state after election frauds in which women participated. Prominent women, jurists, and newspapers in the suffrage states have asserted repeatedly that the vote would be repealed if again submitted with the women voting. These are very significant and emphatic statements, considering how hard it is to get any sort of radical legislation repealed. Besides, seven of the suffrage states have adopted it since 1910 in regions where the political problems will not become acute enough for years to allow them to feel the full effects of feminism in government.

Much more can be said in regard to the effect of political life on the women themselves, and here is where the chief danger lies. We would not be likely to have a woman President, even with all the women voting, or to feel that the women's ballots had exerted a marked influence on our general elections. The men would outvote them, on the whole, and retain their "tyranny" over woman. But, in massing numbers of female politicians behind minor candidates in congested districts in large cities, we would expose every venal woman to political as well as moral corruption. Every analysis of the recent Chicago vote shows that the women's ballots were more available to the men running against reform, and for a "wide open town." Every serious minded person must question the way in which women's votes are helping Chicago. On the other hand, it raises the issue as to whether the average man desires his wife, daughter or mother exposed to such contests wherein she becomes only an "equal" to the sort of women who turn out for the "Hinky Dinks," and "Bathhouse Johns."

"If politics is dirty, woman's talent for house-cleaning will clean it," the suffragists say, but instead, facts answer fancies again on this point by showing us that it is easier to soil and spoil the woman's spotless cloak of reputation and character than it is to use it as a mop for the mud of politics and attempt to save it from the stain. Right after the primaries in Chicago, we have one of the highest representative of the "reform" element among the suffragists telling us that the women who supported the Republican candidate at the primaries will vote for the Democrat at the election because "the women want to be with the winner and not waste their votes." In other words, after swearing they were Republicans in order to vote at the primary—a declaration which they cannot legally change for two years—these women are going to "flop" to the Democrats at the election to be "with winners." This is the naivest confession of daring political duplicity we have ever heard.

It indicates impressively that political opportunism is, if anything, increased by adding women to the electorate, and in a situation where democracy's chief hope lies in encouraging at least two strong parties, the women's disposition to "flop" to the winner threatens a serious danger—the continuance of a party in such overwhelming political power that it might establish an oligarchy by abuse of patronage.

Woman's work is more important than politics. It is not that women could not take up politics, but that there is no one left to do woman's work if she does. The extent to which suffrage agitation detracts from charitable enterprises and relief work is appalling, and the chief aim of the "antis" is to remove the political occasion of such a deplorable deflection of woman's duties from her field of highest efficiency and greatest service to the State.

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FULL LIST OF ACTS OF STATE-WIDE APPLICATION OF LEGISLATURE OF 1915

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The acts having State-wide application passed by the General Assembly of 1915 were as follows:

Regulate the sale of artificially bleached flour and prevent its fradulent sale.

Provide for the licensing of business colleges and commercial schools.

Punish derogatory statements affecting banks.

Prevent blindness in infancy.

Make the posting of four notices sufficient notice of "posted lands."

Regulate the practice of architecture, create a board of examiners and regulate registration of architects.

Amend chapter 55, Public Laws of 51911.

Amend 3742 Revisal of 1905 relative to disorderly conduct in public buildings.

Regulate the employment of colored nurses in hospitals and forbid negroes being attended by white nurses.

Change the name of the North Carolina School for Feeble Minded to Caswell Training School and provide for the admission and discharge of children.

Authorize the Commissioner of Agriculture to make preparations necessary to furnish lime for agricultural purposes at the lowest possible cost.

Empower the commissioners of the several counties of the State to make rules and ordinances relating to the use of public roads and bridges.

Amend section 1194, Revisal of 1905, as to the domestication of foreign corporations.

Provide for the apportionment of the Odd Fellows' Orphanage, Goldsboro, and to all other orphanages of the State of their proportionate part of the State school funds.

Amend Section 2799, Revisal of 1905, relative to fees by jailors for feeding and caring for prisoners.

Exempt printers, linotype operators and millers from service as jurors.

Compel gas and electric light companies to show readings of meters.

Appoint members of the county boards of education.

Give recorders concurrent jurisdiction over search and seizure cases.

Provide that Chapter 6, Public Laws of 1913, shall not be construed in its relation to the liability of common carriers, to repeal any of the provisions of section 2646 of the Revisal.

Require non-indigent patients to pay for their support in the State hospitals.

Allow the acquirement by the State of State forests.

Prevent the fraudulent wearing or use of the badges, names, titles of officers' insignia, rituals or ceremonies of secret orders and fraternal societies.

Safeguard the life and property of citizens at railroad crossings.

Make certified copies of grants in the office of the Secretary of State competent as evidence.

Amend Section 3674, Revisal of 1905, as to altering or removing landmarks.

Amend Charpter 90, Public Laws of 1913, as to assurance and registration of land titles.

Allow commissioners of counties to compensate owners of livestock for stock condemned by authority or advice of the State Board of Health.

Protect forests of the State from fire.

Incorporate the Mission Board of the North Carolina and Virginia Christian conference.

Amend the charter of the Carolina & Tennessee Southern Railroad Co.

Protect and regulate agricultural fairs.

Amend the charter of Central Carolina Railroad Co.

Authorize the organization of the Boys' Road Patrol and appropriate funds for maintaining the same for road improvement.

Provide for primary elections throughout the State.

Amend the public school laws of the State—omnibus bill.

Repeal section 14, charpter 67, laws of 1911, as to advances to drainage districts by the State Treasurer.

Amend the law as to the Blue Ridge & Atlantic Railroad Co.

Make kindergartens a part of the common school system.

Amend the public health laws of the State.

Fix weights and measures of agricultural and other products.

Amend Section 1559, Revisal of 1905, relating to the venue in actions for divorce so summonses in such actions can be returnable to the county in which either the plaintiff or defendant resides.

Exempt Confederate soldiers from jury duty.

Amend Section 3733, Revisal of 1905, as to public drunkenness.

Estates of Deceased Partners.

Indemnify the estates of deceased partners.

Prevent the spread of hog cholera.

Amend section 1355 (chapter 24) Revisal as to working convicts on public roads.

Amend section 1431, Revisal of 1905, as to the condemnation for public school sites.

Amend chapter 442, laws of 1909, as to drainage of swamps and other lands.

Make an appropriation for agricultural extension work in North Carolina in order to get the State's share in the Smith-Lever Congressional act.

Amend chapter 774, Public Laws of 1911.

Provide for the reclamation and training of juvenile delinquents, youthful violators of the law, their custody and for the probation system.

Amend sections 4495, 4499, Revisal of 1905, as to the board of medical examiners and temporary licenses and providing for procedure for investigation and prosecution of offense of practicing medicine without license.

Amend 3138, Revisal of 1905, as to effect of wills from and after probate.

Prevent fraudulent advertising.

Empower the North Carolina Historical Commission to place the names of additional Confederate soldiers on the roster of troops.

Authorize elections in various counties on bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Carolina Railroad.

Amend chapter 103, laws of 1913, as to members of the National Guard.

Amend chapter 50, laws of 1901, as to highways, bridges and ferries.

Amend the law as to the rate of interest that road bonds shall draw.

Amend chapter 9, section 320, Revisal of 1905, as to public administrators.

Omnibus act appointing justices of the peace in the counties.

Permit transportation companies to furnish transportation to agricultural extension and farm demonstration workers.

Amend the public health laws of the State.

Relative to pensions paid to widows of Confederate soldiers.

Amend the Revisal as to costs in civil cases.

Amend the Revisal as to the summonsing of tales jurors.

Provide for the printing in the Agricultural Experiment Station, bureau of vital statistics, and the Department of Education.

Incorporate the Education Board of the Baptist State Convention.

Amend the law as to condemnation proceedings.

Amend chapter 62, public laws of 1913, as to Confederate Women's Home.

Give the consent of this State to the Federal control of game, birds and fish on lands and waters that the Federal government comes in control of in Western Carolina for conservation purposes.

Provide for transportation of patients to hospitals for the insane.

Establish a legislative reference library.

Amend section 1131, Revisal of 1905, with reference to mortgaged corporate property subject to execution for labor and torts.

Regulate the business of pawn brokers.

Authorize sheriffs and other officers to seize all vehicles of all kinds used in carrying, concealing or removing intoxicating liquors subject to seizure.

Prohibit foreign corporations from doing a fiduciary business in this State and limiting the use of the word "trust."

Procure the location in this State of the Patriots' Memorial School by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution at the former home of John Paul Jones.

Relieve drug stores and medical depositories from unused license tax to sell liquors.

Require the names of growers on packages of fruits and vegetables.

Amend the law as to the erection and inspection of buildings.

Amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Require contractors for street and road work to give bond for faithful performance of contract and for protection of labor and material claims.

Amend chapter 192, laws of 1913, creating a lien on certain goods for seorage and create a lien on tobacco for storage charges.

Amend the law as to the formation of security selling companies.

Amend the law as to the appointment of trustees for holding property for benevolent and fraternal orders.

Permit the killing of turkey buzzards and vultures.

Indigent Tubercular Patients.

Provide at the State Sanitorium for indigent tubercular patients.

Cure defects in probates and registration of deeds of conveyance where the order of registration has been omitted.

Amend the law as to the dental examiners and regulate the practice of dentistry in this State.

Place the salary of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing on an equality with other State officers.

Provide for the appointment of a trustee to execute a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors where the original trustee has died or resigned.

Provide expert cotton graders and make the grading of cotton so graded by them the basis of all cotton transactions in this State.

Prevent contagious or infectious diseases among live stock in this State.

Amend the law as to the assessment of property and the collection of taxes.

The Revenue Act.

Act to make appropriations for the State institutions.

Provide for the incorporation and supervision of land and loan associations.

Extend the time for the registration of grants.

Prescribe the duties of the State Treasurer and providing that his bond be paid for by the State and that he require of banks 3 per cent on monthly balances in bank.

Amend the law as to the appropriations to the State Board of Health.

Amend General Insurance laws.

Amend law relative to pharmacists.

Amend certain sections of the Vital Statistics law.

Create a training school for nurses at the State Sanitorium for Tuberculosis.

Amend the law as to the equipment and operation of traveling libraries for the library commission.

Prevent foot and mouth disease among cattle in this State.

Purchase of lot facing Capitol Square from the Woman's Club of Raleigh.

Amend the law as to misbranding foods.

Furnish hog cholera serum at 15 cents per minimum dose.

Allow directors of the Women's Confederate Home to use $5,000 of accumulated maintenance fund in connection with the erection of the main building.

Amend the law as to benevolent societies receiving and holding real and personal property.

Amend the law as to hours of labor in factories.

Require a second sale of real estate by mortgage, trustees and those making sales by virtue of power contained in wills.

Require dead bodies of animals to be buried.

Provide for the incorporation and maintenance of co-operative organizations.

Incorporate the Advent Christian Conference of Eastern Carolina.

Amend Chapter 72, Public Laws of 1903.

Amend chapter 413, Laws of 1907, as to township constables and justices of the peace.

Provide for proper cross indexes of all lands sold for taxes.

Amend the law as to minority stockholders in certain corporations.

Amend Revisal, 2395 and 2396, relative to the oyster industry.

Amend the law as to dissolution of bankrupt corporations.

Amend the law relating to the Central Highway.

Authorize any city or town to issue bonds.

Amend the law as to assurance and registration of land titles so as to require eight weeks publication in future proceedings and increasing the compensation to newspapers.

Amend section 983 and 1041, Revisal of 1905, providing short form of conditional sale and simplify registration and execution.

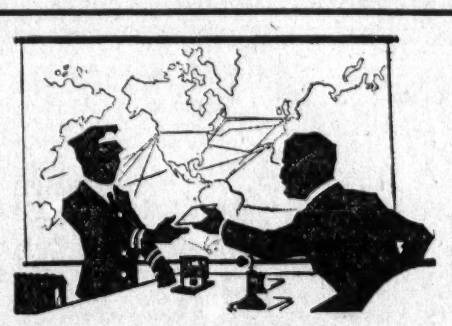
Amend the law as to cattle guards.

Prohibit the trial of prisoners charged with crime in the uniform of a prison or a convict or with shaven head.

Provide details for the election of United States Senators by the people.

Amend the law as to giving credit

(Continued on Page Eight.)



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Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1879.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

Despite the fact that several men think they are governing Mexico, General Chaos continues to reign there.

Great Britain has put castor oil on the contraband list, but small boys would be better pleased to hear that the submarines were downing all the stuff.

No doubt Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria laugh over the studied efforts to make them believe that they have first one reason and then another to join in the war.

Japan is despatching $0,000 troops to China. In the meantime, China hasn't done a thing but take too much time to make up her mind to grant everything Japan wants.

If you think you see what looks like an inverted parasol walking along the street, it isn't any parasol. It's a girl costumed in one of those fancy new full skirts.

This is a quotation from Schiller: "What is the short meaning of this long harangue" With most men, it is stretching out an excuse so it possibly may be mistaken for a complete explanation.

A scientist aserts that, owing to their more delicate organism, women hear more sounds than men. Nevertheless, they refuse to listen to the wheddling kind of noise a man makes when he wants to frame up an excuse.

We are told that money is plentiful, but we recognize the difficulty of helping to get it into circulation, owing the fact that collateral is scarce. However, many of us proceed forthwith to circulate what little we can get our hands on.

Twenty to twenty-nine per cent of the boys arrested in Chicago and held in prison several days, turn out not to be guilty. A police system so slack or so vicious in dealing with children merits all the unpopularity it gets. Boys grow up to hate the law when its guardians seem like brutes to them.

Judge George E. Johnson, of Atlanta, used to be a carrier boy for the Atlanta Constitution. He is proud of the fact that he once "carried a route", and now the Constitution is so proud of him that it presents the judge's picture and accompanies it with a long article concerning his career. It is not how a boy starts but how he winds up as a man that counts.

Patriotism that is available only for pay is not patriotism. Those who believe that all patriotism is purchasable and that there are no men left who are willing to serve the State or their country in any capacity without salary or graft, should remember that all men are not of their own type. A man makes a big mistake sometimes in presuming that all men are just like himself, except not so good.

Westerners are moving into Florida to go into the cattle business and the Florida papers quote them as predicting that "Florida will be the greatest cattle raising state in the Union". The adaptibilities are there, all right, just as they exist all over North Carolina, but it is presumed that the Tar Heel State, with all its great resources for producing livestock and the grain, forage and pasturage necessary to make it a success, is not going to let Florida take any first place.

A year ago the conditions in Mexico were such that the factions were divided by lines pretty clearly defined and the close observer could form some idea of what each was fighting for, but a year of seething has repeatedly turned things topsy-turvy and brought about such a condition of chaos that the average person can no longer follow the zig-zag, criss-cross lines of division or tell what either of the many factions is fighting for. It is doubtful if many of the Mexicans themselves know, further than that each and every faction is trying to get on top, while each of the leaders is bent on becoming "it".

CITY EMPLOYES AGAINST.

If it be true as currently reported that city employes generally in Wilmington are against the new charter to be voted for on March 30th, isn't it a little singular that the new manager plan charter for Durham is encountering the very same opposition in that city?

The rank and file of the city employes in Wilmington are way above the average. They are men usually who own their own homes and are men of responsibility, vitally interested in the welfare of their community as a whole.

A Durham special to yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer about the new charter election there notes that city employes are leading the opposition to the new measure and the correspondent says: "The city employes, almost to a man, are lined up against the new charter. The advocates of the charter have been working, but this open opposition to the adoption of the new charter has not done a great deal to help the cause of the old charter crowd. People now are beginning to wonder if there is not something in the new charter that will tend to efficiency if all of the city employes are against it. They are wondering, and expressing that wonder, if the employes do not really need a boss who will see that the city gets its money's worth foom these servants of the city."

We do not believe that what is said of the Durham city employes will apply to the city employes of Wilmington, who, as we have remarked, are above the average and quite as much interested in the welfare of the city as are any other good citizens. Neither do we believe that as a whole the city employes in Wilmington will be lined up solidly against the new charter for this city.

HOW ABOUT THE COTTON FOLLY?

Cotton planting is about to begin in some portions of Texas, while in the next 60 days planting will be general throughout all the belt. So far, in the portion of the belt covered by North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, we hear nothing that would warrant the reported anxiety in government circles at Washington lest the South put in another big crop. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of Friday, says advices received from reliable agricultural observers in the Southern States are being given very careful attention in departmental circles at Washington, because of the bearing they have upon the probable economic condition and development of the South during the next six or eight months, when the new crop will be ready to move and possibly may bring about a situation that no one can foresee. With reference to the anxiety at Washington, the correspondent says:

"As is well known, there has been a good deal of anxiety in many well-informed quarters ever since last autumn with reference to the question whether there would be a repetition of the excessively large cotton production of last year, giving rise, if possible, to an even more aggravated state of affairs than that which prevailed during October and November of 1914. Trade and agricultural experts who have recently returned from the South and have reported the result of their observations, find a very decided improvement in conditions. The large sales of cotton at home and abroad that have taken place during the past few months and are still going forward as opportunity offers, have tended to relieve conditions to some extent by taking off a good deal of the product that was being carried with apparently little prospect of sale, except at a ruinously low price. Expert cotton men say that, while the planter has not obtained anything like what he expected or was entitled to, the community as a whole, dependant as it is upon the general cash yield of the cotton crop, is coming out of the difficulties of last year much more successfully than had been expected, due to the fact that there is now an actual steady flow of money into the South to pay for the shipments that are in progress, notwithstanding that these shipments are, as already stated, being made at rates that furnish only an unsatisfactory return to the producer of the staple. The question whether the producer would go on planting and turning out cotton if he were certain that he would get no more for the product during the coming year than he did during the past, is much debated, being considered a serious and important one, with expert opinion apparently inclining to the view that the average Southern farmer of the lower grades would probably go on "making his crop" even on the low basis of profit yielded by the past season's prices, unless some force were applied to check him. Many fear such an outcome."

Of course, there are no present indications of such an ill-advised course on the part of the South. Even the very talk about it depresses the price, and we rather suspect that the purpose of the rumor was to help out the bears in their plans and plots to keep down the price. "A burnt child dreads the fire," is an old saying, but if in spite of their sad experience a few months ago cotton growers plant a big crop they would prove themselves to be the biggest of all cotton bears.

We hope the disturbing rumors in Washington have no basis in truth, for it would be a reflection on Southern intelligence if we were to let Washington officials do our worrying, while we act like unresponsible children. We hope also there is no foundation for the statement in Washington that "according to reports brought to the agricultural authorities, the decided disposition of the small bankers of the Southern States is still towards the financing of cotton as a main staple crop, provided they can feel assured that their loans are protected by a sufficient margin to guarantee against loss."

The result of such a course on the part of any class of bankers would be to ruin the farmers, destroy the business of the South, and get the banks in bad. Yet the bankers later on might protect themselves by going into the speculaion market as bears, with the possibility of getting on the losing side themselves, were cotton to go up next fall. That is such a remote possibility, however, it ought to make the bankers exceedingly cautious. The biggest of all gambles this year is cotton, and if the bankers and the farmers are wise, neither will take any chances on losing or winning at such a critical period as we are to pass through during the next six months.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING INSURANCE.

Publication was made a few days ago to the effect that "the government in business" experiment had met with an unexpected "breakdown of the Government Bureau of Insurance." Mr. Phillip Manson, of the Bureau, writes that it is not true. On the contrary, Mr. Manson states that the government bureau is, and has been, doing business without interruption from the day on which it was organized. This was among the numerous false reports about the bureau: "The first two ships which were destroyed with their cargoes cost the government's Insurance Bureau more than $600,000, and this was the total amount of premiums received."

Mr. Manson also pronounced that untrue. He states that the bureau has received premiums of $1,500,000 on ships and cargoes already delivered, and he adds that the Insurance Bureau has received the premiums on $50,000,000 of business, while the $10,000,000 allowed by Congress as starting capital has not been drawn on for a dollar.

The country will be glad to hear that government insurance in this emergency has proven a success thus far. It was undertaken at the urgent request of the country's leading business men, corporation heads, and banking officials, who hurried to Washington and urged Secretary McAdoo to recommend that the Government Insurance Bureau be established by Congress to meet the emergency brought to commerce by the European war.

When the country needed insurance from private underwriters there was none to be had, except at enormous rates, so the country must be aware that but for government insurance of ships and cargoes of cotton and grain, commerce would have been at a standstill when it was needed to relieve a most distressing condition. It was an emergency experiment and it is gratifying that it has been a success and clearly proven its great usefulness to all the people and the business of America.

WAR'S WILD RUMORS.

Rumors fly thick and fast during a war, and especially towards the end there are thousands of wild canards that have no reasonable foundation at all. However, they do not fail to excite and interest people, just as does the latest sensational report in this country.

We refer to the stories that there was on foot a plot and plan to turn all interned German steamers into war craft and rush them out of American harbors to sea to destroy commerce. Officials at Washington denied knowledge of any evidence of such a development, but the government took the extraordinary precaution to send warships or cutters to the larger ports to be on the look-out for such a violation of this country's neutrality.

The customs men conferred at Washington about the necessity for harbor patrol and vessels fitted for that work were sent to New York and Boston. It is believed the report is a hoax, for the arming and manning of interned steamers would be so difficult as to make detection sure. This is only one of the many wild rumors that we are likely to hear during the next six months.

The Star was honored yesterday with a call from Editor Alex. J. Feild, of that typically State paper, The State Journal, published weekly at Raleigh. Mr. Feild a few weeks ago revived the publication and it is better than ever. It is ably edited and all its features are such as to make for it a place in every home in North Carolina. On its merits the State Journal is entitled to the support of North Carolinians, for in North Carolina journalism it fills a niche that calls for that class of State paper. Editor Feild came to Wilmington in the interest of his paper, and we are sure it will meet with appreciation by a large class of Wilmingtonians. The State Journal is a commendable newspaper enterprise and North Carolina will do credit to herself by supporting it in such a manner as to make it a fixture.

The Thaw case, like the war in Europe, is a struggle of the giants for big stakes, and, therefore is long-drawn-out. If Thaw's available supply of the "long green" had been very limited, his case would have been settled long ago. It would not have taken half so long to decide once and for all that he was a crazy man, a murderer, a sane man, or an innocent man. He would have been pronounced one or more of these long agoa nd that would have ended it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The jug law permitting a quart every 15 days has raised the issue of 15 to 1 in certain precincts.—Concord Tribune.

If we lose the new charter it will not be the first town that has tried for better things and failed.——Facing a deficit is nothing new in most North Carolina towns that are working under the old system.—Durham Herald.

The lone female member of the Colorado State Senate has demand to be treated like a gentleman. This would seem to put it up to her male colleagues to act the part of "purfick ladies."—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The Wilmington Star says: "John Bull has such a powerful navy that he has made up his mind that he does not have to observe any old-fashioned precedent for respecting the commerce of neutrals." He thought the same thing one hundred years ago but learned better for a time.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

It is said that the government is contemplating deepening the inland waterway so that submarines can use it. The activities of the submarine in the European war is being carefully watched by this government, and an inland waterway that would accommodate this class of ships would be invaluable to this government in time of war. We hope the report is correct and that we may have deeper waterways in this part of the country. It would help in time of peace as well as in time of war.—Newbern Sun.

Durham has watched the Commission Form of Government. She has studied the situation and the live ones there think a city manager ebats the Commission Form. And so do we But we have the Commission Form and we are not going to change for the next two years at least. The City Manager idea is that the aldermen select a man to run the whole thing. He employs his assistants with the consent of the aldermen and he must make good. If he doesn't make good he is discharged the same as you would discharge the cook that didn't measure up. This removes the whole thing from politics, and we hope Durham will put this over as we want to see at close range how it works.—Greensboro Everything.

Wilkes, Yadkin, Davie and Davidson are four of the best counties in North Carolina. Wilkes is in the heart of the Brushy Mountains, is noted for its fruit and cattle, and Yadkin, Davie and Davidson produce large yields of wheat and tobacco. Nature has endowed them with soil that would delight inhabitants of the old world. One of these counties—Davie—took a forward step a few days ago and issued bonds to build roads. Wilkes, Yadkin and Davidson have followed suit, and the farmers of those counties will be given roads over which to haul their produce. The people of those counties are to be congratulated on their progress, and the representatives from Wilkes, Yadkin and Davidson deserve well of their constituents. Such naturally wealthy counties do not deserve to remain in the mud, and thanks to the progressive spirit of their leaders, they will issue forth and show the rest of the State what they really are.—Raleigh Times.

The rise in price of cotton usually comes at the wrong time of the year for the good of the country. Hundreds of farmers who have been hesitating about the size of the crop they will plant, are decided by reason of lifting of the market and the apparent evidence of better prices for the coming crop. As the price of cotton advances in the spring, the number of acres the farmer will plant, is increased. The concern over the prospective acreage this season, by reason of the condition of the country, is more real than it has been at any time since the war. The apprehensions of the Agricultural Department at Washington, based on reports received through agents in the Southern field, that there is danger of another excessive crop of cotton next fall, seem to be well founded. The Observer is inclined to believe that the estimate of a reduction of 40 to 50 per cent in North Carolina is safely within bounds, but in the production of cotton, North Carolina is but a drop in the bucket. It is what the farmers in Texas and Oklahoma are going to do that counts. It was given out last week that the Texas acreage would be reduced 25 per cent. Later talk makes it doubtful if there will be any reduction at all. As indications of material reduction become plainer, the government is renewing its efforts in the direction of encouraging diversification. To aid in this, the bankers and supply merchants are being appealed to. They are looked upon as the strategic factors in the situation.—Charlotte Observer.

SHORT ON COLORS, COTTON MILL HAS TO SHUT DOWN

Holt-Morgan Mill at Fayetteville Closed Indefinitely by War

(Special Star Correspondence)

Fayetteville, March, 15.—Owing to inability to sucure dye-stuffs from Germany, the large Holt-Morgan cotton mills, the large city, are closed down N. A. Gregg, superintendent of the mills, says the period of suspension will be of indefinite duration Whether or not the mills will resume operation in the near future depends on the presence or absence of the colors needed by the Holt-Morgan company in two cargoes of dye-stuffs which will reach New York within the next week. It is not known whether the desired colors are aboard. If they are the mills can resume work shortly. The situation of the Holt-Morgan mills reflects a general condition in the textile industry among the manufacturers making colored goods.

"While we have on hand sufficient quantities of several colors to run for a few weeks," said Superintendent Gregg of the local company, "other colors are completely exhausted and the mills are informed that no more are obtainable until the ports of Germany are again opened to neutral shipping."

Speaking of the general situation, Mr. Gregg said: "This condition, if it continues, will force the closing down in the near future of most of the colored goods mills of the country, and will throw out of employment thousands of operatives and entail universal loss upon the mills. The dyestuff dealers are distributing such colors as they are able to procure, in proportion to the average consumption of their customers, and have not raised prices except to cover the increased ocean freights and the war risk."

New York, March 15—The Greek steamer Ioannina, from Piraeus, Greece, which was held at quartantine early today because it was thought a steerage passanger, who was ill, showed some symptoms of Asiatic cholora, was released late today and proceeded to her pier. A bacteriological examination of the patient disclosed no cholora organisms.

WHY SO WEAK?

Kidney Troubles May be Sapping Your Life Away. Wilmington People Have Learned This Fact.

When a healthy man or woman begins to run down without apparent cause, becomes weak, languid, depressed, suffers backache, headache, dizzy spells and urinary disorders, weak kidneys may be the cause. The slightest symptom of kidney trouble is too serious to neglect. Doan's Kidney Pills have earned their fame by their effectiveness in strengthening the kidneys and keeping them well. Here is Wilmington testimony to prove their worth.

Mrs. J. E. Marshburn, 516 Castle St., Wilmington, says: "My back and kidneys were in bad shape and I had dull pains through my loins, together with headaches and kidney weakness. In the morning, when I got up, I was tired and languid and had but little strength with which to begin the day's work. After I had used part of one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Bellamy's Drug Store, I improved and it was not long before my kidneys were restored to their proper working order."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Marshburn had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

WISHED SHE COULD DIE

And Be Free From Her Troubles, but Finds Better Way.

Columbia, Tenn.—"Many a time," says Mrs. Jessie Sharp, of this place, "I wished I would die and be relieved of my suffering, from womanly troubles. I could not get up, without pulling at something to help me, and stayed in bed most of the time. I could not do my housework.

The least amount of work tired me out. My head would swim, and I would tremble for an hour or more. Finally, I took Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I am not bothered with pains any more, and I don't have to go to bed. In fact, I am sound and well of all my troubles."

Cardui goes to all the weak spots and helps to make them strong. It acts with nature—not against her. It is for the tired, nervous, irritable women, who feel as if everything were wrong, and need something to quiet their nerves and strengthen the worn-out system.

If you are a woman, suffering from any of the numerous symptoms of womanly trouble, tak Cardui. It will help you. At all druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions* on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. N.C. 129

FOR SALE

Two well broken, well-built mare Mules. Will weigh about eleven hundred pounds each.

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Spring Opening

--AT--

Gaylord-Platt Co's.

Thursday, March 18th

--AND--

Friday, March 19th.

The Public Cordially Invited

Our Millinery Department has Lots of New and Pretty Things to Show. Miss Brown Has Taken Great Care to Make Nice Selections, and the Young Lady Clerks are Anxious to Serve You.

Remember the Opening Dates and be Sure to Come.

GAYLORD-PLATT COMPANY

210-212-214 North Front St.

Every Little Helps

To keep our force on the pay roll This money is spent here. We solicit your patronage on

MACHINE WORK, GEARS, ENGINES and BOILERS, IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

——WORK GUARANTEED——

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

FOOT OF CHURCH ST. 'PHONE 213.

IT'S A BEAUTY!

Have You Seen the New Overland Six? Wonder of the New York and Chicago Shows?

PRICE $1,475 F. O. B. TOLEDO

Demonstration Car Just Unloadd at Our Garage. Drop In at Any Time.

LASSITER-McDUFFIE CO., Inc

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We make the Iron for all Builder at Right Prices. We carry the stock and get your orders out prompt. It pays to SEE US when it's made of Iron, Steel, Brass, or Other Metals

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

"THE IRON MEN" FOOT OF ORANGE STREET

Notice to Kerosene Engine Owners

AND USERS OF SAW OIL

We have a limited quantity of discolored 150 deg. Oil we offer you at a Bargain.

Pay you to Ask for Prices.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Star Business Locals Get Results

PLANNING FOR MUSIC FESTIVAL AT BEACH

Officers Elected at Meeting Last Evening

Advisory Committee Appointed to Meet With Mr. Chapman When He Visits Here Latter Part of This Month.

At a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the music lovers of the city, held in the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce last evening, it was decided by unanimous vote to organize for the purpose of promoting a Musical Festival to be held at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, early in June. Officers were elected and an advisory committee appointed to meet Mr. William R. Chapman, the well known musical organizer and director, who will come to Wilmington the latter part of March.

Geo. B. Elliott, Esq., was elected president of the organization, but asked to be excused from serving in this important capacity because of the fact that he is absent from the city a large part of the time. It was then decided to leave the election of the president to a later meeting, and the election of the other officers was taken up.

Mrs. M. L. Stover was elected vice president and Mr. Bert Jones was elected secretary.

The advisory committee, appointed to meet with Mr. Chapman and to arrange with him for the Festival, is composed as follows:

Mr. W. G. Robertson, chairman; Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Mrs. E. K. Bryan, Mrs. E. Schulken, Miss Cannie Chasten, Prof. Stanley T. France, Mr. E. H. Munson and Mr. J. F. Harris.

Prior to the election of officers and the appointment of the committee the gathering discussed the proposed Musical Festival in all its phases, and the vote on it was unanimous.

Miss Webb, one of the teachers at the Gregory Normal Institute, whose home is in Bangor, Me., where Mr. Chapman holds his Eastern Maine Musical Festival, and who was formerly a member of Mr. Chapman's organization there, told the gathering something of his fine work in organizing and directing the famous musical events, and of the splendid results that he has secured each season.

Those attending the meeting last evening are enthusiastic over the prospects for the Musical Festival and they feel sure that it can be made an annual event for Wilmington, as has been the case elsewhere, both in the North and South, where musical festivals have been given under Mr. Chapman's direction.

WALKING ON DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

New York Newspaper Man Strolling From New Orleans to His Home.

Wilmington was visited yesterday by Mr. William Woods, a New York State newspaper man, who is now on a walk from New Orleans, La., to his home in the northern part of New York. He is taking the long walk upon the advice of a physician to rid his system of rheumatism, from which he was formerly a sufferer.

Mr. Woods arrived in the city about noon, and left a short time thereafter, heading for Newbern, from which point he intends to take a boat for Kitty Hawk, N. C., and to walk up the banks skirting the Carolina coast, and from there into Virginia, thence by way of Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia to his home.

He left New Orleans February 1st and has walked all the way here, with the exception of a railroad trip across most of Georgia, and one or two other short trips by rail. He looks the picture of health and says he has felt no touch of rheumatism since he began the tramp. He weighs now 175 pounds, and last year he weighed 250. He eats only one meal a day, this being part of the doctor's orders.

Building Permits Issued

The following building permits have been issued by the building inspector: John E. Wood, three-room addition to residence on Princess street between Eighth and Ninth streets, estimated cost being $500; G. F. Cumber, four-room dwelling on Meares street between Second and Third, estimated cost being $750; Paulene R. Kelly, six-room residence on Wooster street between Second and Third, estimated cost being $600.

FIVE MORE DAYS TO REGISTER

Interest in Charter Election is Increasing Daily—Advocates Say Sentiment is Growing.

"Have you registered for the charter election yet?" is a form of salutation almost as much in vogue on the streets just now as are the customary "Good morning" greetings. With only five more days to register, counting today, the interest in the charter election is quickening as predicted, and indications are now that the registration and vote will be much heavier than was thought at first.

Reports from several of the wards last night were to the effect that yesterday's registration was heavier than on any day last week, not excepting Saturday, when, in some of the wards, the registration was greater than for the whole five days preceding.

Arguments on the charter, pro and con, are to be heard at almost any street corner, cigar store or public gathering place, and the character of the arguments indicates that many of the citizens have been studying the charter carefully.

It is noticeable now that there is a wider difference of opinion on the outcome of the charter election than was the case last week, and a number of well posted observer, whose personally opinions of the merits of the new charter would not have to be discounted in weighing their statements, are predicting that the charter will carry. On the other hand, many others say that it will be rejected by a large majority. Last week even some of the most ardent advocates of the new form of government were predicting that it would be defeated because of a lack of interest on the part of the average voter. Now they say sentiment for the charter is growing each day.

The registration books will continue open daily through Saturday, closing Saturday night at 9 o'clock. The election is to be held Tuesday, March 30th.

FATALLY INJURED BY S. A. L. YARD ENGINE

Mr. Charles Vine Died at the Walker Memorial Hospital.

Newberlin Farmer Knocked from Railroad Track Near Navassa—Coroner A. S. Holden Conducting Investigation

Mr. Charles Vine, of Newberlin, received fatal injuries by being knocked from the railroad track near Navassa yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by a Seaboard yard engine and died three hours later at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, where he was taken for treatment. Coroner A. S. Holden impanelled a jury yesterday afternoon and after examining one witness, the inquest was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The yard engine was being run by Engineer Sellars and Conductor Holland was in charge. They stated that they were coming towards Wilmington and on the curve a few hundred yards west of Hilton bridge Mr. Vine was sitting on the track. The whistle was blown, but the man did not move, they said, and although the emergency brakes were applied it was not possible to stop the engine before reaching the man. He was knocked from the track and his skull fractured.

Dr. M. M. Caldwell, surgeon for the Seaboard Air Line, was summoned and after notifying the James Walker Memorial Hospital to send its ambulance immediately set out for the scene of the accident. The injured man was taken to the hospital and Dr. Caldwell, assisted by Dr. Joseph Akerman, superintendent of the hospital, rendered the necessary surgical attention.

Dr. Caldwell, who was the only witness examined by the jury yesterday, testified that the odor of whiskey on the breath of the man was very perceptible. He said that as soon as he was informed that the man was hurt that he notified the hospital to send the ambulance and when he arrived at the scene of the accident the injured man had been placed in the ambulance. He then went to the hospital and had everything in readiness for the operation when the ambulance arrived.

An examination showed, he said, that his skull was fractured from the left side of the forehead to the right side of the back part of the skull and that near the left temple the skull was pushed in. He said that when placed on the operating table Vine was pulseless but that after the operation the pulse improved and the respiration became much better. He was then placed in one of the wards of the hospital with a nurse in charge.

After his death, the body was removed to the undertaking parlors of M. H. Brimmer & Co. It was viewed there yesterday afternoon by the coroner's jury and will be taken to Newberlin this morning for interment. Surviving the deceased are his wife and three children. Mrs. Vine came to Wilmington yesterday to make arrangements for the funeral.

The jury summoned for the inquest is composed of Messrs. Tim Robinson, Oscar Hinton, Joseph D. Smith, J. H. LeGwin, J. G. Newman, Jr., and J. Irving Bear.

MR. SMALLBONES CHIEF CLERK.

Succeeds Mr. R. C. Owen in Seaboard Division Freight Office.

Mr. H. G. Smallbones, Jr., formerly a member of the office force at the local Seaboard freight station, has been promoted to chief clerk in the office of Mr. E. E. Hunter, division freight and passenger agent for this road. He succeeds Mr. R. C. Owen, who recently left for Norfolk, Va., to accept a position in the general offices of the Norfolk Southern.

Mr. Smallbones is a young man with many friends, who will be interested in learning of his merited promotion. Mr. Owen came to Wilmington from Norfolk and during his residence of a little more than a year made many friends.

—Councilman D. N. Chadwick and Capt. Thos. D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer, are in New York to negotiate the sale of the $100,000 bond issue authorized by the General Assembly for the purpose of refunding the city's floating indebtedness.

SPLENDID START IS MADE

Street Department Hauled 121 Loads of Trash to Incinerator—Much Interest in Campaign.

The first day of Wilmington's clean-up and paint-up campaign was a splendid success. One hundred and twenty-one loads of trash was hauled by the street department to the incinerator and Superintendent John C. McAllister states that the citizens are busy putting out trash all the time. He is enthusiastic over the results of the first day of the campaign.

"Put it out on the streets," he says, "and we will do the rest." The wagons start west at 11th street this morning at 7 o'clock and will move east and west. Tomorrow they will haul trash from the alleys. For 15 days Wilmington will be engaged in cleaning up and getting everything in readiness for the summer.

The colored people have joined enthusiastically in the campaign and are lending every aid in helping to make it a splendid success. They have done this of their own accord and deserve the greater praise for this reason.

Col. Walker Taylor in his weekly talk at the Boys' Brigade last night endorsed the clean-up campaign in the strongest terms and urged the members of this organization to aid in every way possible to make it a splendid success.

The "paint-up" feature of the campaign is also producing results, not only in the residential section, but also downtown, in the business district. Several stores on Princess street are exhibiting nice new coats of paint, and others on this and several of the other business streets are to be painted during the week.

BUSINESS MEN WILL HELP ASSOCIATION

Mr. B. G. Alexander Made Address Last Night

Quiet Campaign Launched to Secure Money to Supplement Income of Wilmington Y. M. C. A.—Other Speakers Heard.

The business men of Wilmington were well represented at an enjoyable reception given last evening by the Young Men's Christian Association in the interest of the advancement of its work. Mr. D. H. Penton, president of the organization, acted as toastmaster and following the supper, which was served, introduced Mr. B. G. Alexander, of Nashville, Tenn., executive secretary of the International committee for the South, who discussed in a most helpful and inspiring manner "The Association, an Organization of Power."

He pointed out as an element of the association's value and power the clear and definite aim of the organization; namely, the physical, social, mental and spiritual betterment of young men and boys. This aim has so taken hold of the men of the leading Christian nations that in a few years the organization has grown until it numbers ten thousand branches and over a million members.

Among the other evidences of the association's strength and influence pointed out were its constant consciousness of its subordinate relation to the church, its adaptation to its work to all classes and conditions of men and boys, and its loyalty to the fundamental aim of the movement which is the spiritual development of men.

In speaking of the association's direct religious work and the results following therefrom, it was shown from the recent survey conducted by Dr. H. K. Carroll, secretary of the Federal Council of the churches of Christ in America, that in making direct contributions to church membership the associations are in advance of the average congregations of the larger and more active denominations. Each of the congregations gained an average last year of one member in 15 weeks while each of the North American associations contributed to the churches last year a member every 12 weeks.

Mr. Alexander showed the necessity for raising a part of each year's budget by contributions, stating that those associations in North America operating on a self-sustaining basis were charging prices for membership and privileges that are prohibitive to a boy or young man of modest income and are thereby thwarting the purposes for which they exist. He spoke of the general need for a more intelligent interest in the work of the association and a more generous support of its programme for making efficient Christian men.

Following Mr. Alexander's address, Mr. Penton made a statement of the financial condition of the Wilmington Association, showing that while these matters had been carefully and efficiently handled, it had been found impossible to give the privileges at the rates usually charged by associations and meet the expenses of the work including the payment of interest. He stated that in order to keep the rates at a figure where the largest number of boys and young men can reap the benefits the association has to offer, it is necessary to ask the community to supplement the income and that this week had been selected as the time to do it.

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, was the next speaker and made a very interesting address in which he referred to his own experience at the Virginia Military Institute and the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association upon his own life.

Mayor P. Q. Moore followed Dr. Milton and endorsed most heartily the work of the association and stated that he would be glad to help in the campaign.

Mr. G. C. Huntington, of Charlotte, interstate secretary for the Carolinas, presented the plan of the campaign. Ten teams of five men each have been organized. Lunches for the workers will be served at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon and also tomorrow and Thursday afternoons. The workers are expected to be on hand at these lunches with the reports of the work done by them.

FOUR STEAMERS NOW IN PORT FOR COTTON CARGOES

Swedish Vessel Arrived Yesterday—Six Foreign Steamers Here Now

Significant of at least gradual improvement in the cotton export business, despite the recent actions of teh German and British governments with respect to commerce, is the fact that four foreign steamers are now at the docks of Alex. Sprunt & Son to be loaded with cotton for Europe. This is the first time this season that so many cotton steamers have been seen in the port of Wilmington at the same time.

Adding to these four, the two German steamers, the Kell and the Nicaria, that have been here since the outbreak of the war last summer, makes six foreign steamers now in port here, the largest total number of foreign ships seen here at one time in many months.

The last steamer to arrive from a foreign port is the Swedish steamship Baltic, of 2,044 tons burden, which arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, from which port she sailed for Wilmington on February 19th. Other foreign steamers here for cotton cargoes are the British steamer Auchenblae, 2,500 tons; the Italian steamers Alcana, 2,246 tons, and Cittade Messina, 1,557 tons, which have been here for several days. The four cotton steamers in port represent a total net tonnage of 8,347 tons.

OPENING AT FUCHS'.

Begins This Morning and Ladies' Especially Are Invited.

The annual opening of fashionable spring millinery will begin at the big department store of J. W. H. Fuchs, on South Front street this morning and the general public, especially the ladies, are most cordially invited to call and inspect the many new fads and fancies. The opening will continue through Wednesday and Thursday and a large variety of ladies' and children's hats will be shown. Flowers and trimmings of every description will be on display and special sales people will be on hand to wait on all calfers.

MR. DUSHAN TO BE MANAGER

St. Andrew's Brotherhood Will Have Splendid Lyceum Course Next Year—List of Numbers.

The Lyceum Course of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's church will come to a close this week, the last number of which will be presented Thursday night when the Treble Cleff Club will be the entertainers. At a meeting of the Brotherhood held recently reports were submitted by Chairman L. D. Latta and plans submitted for next season. The Brotherhood unanimously decided to enter upon a new era next year in which they plan for a bigger and better course than ever.

To this end they have employed Mr. Charles Dushan to manage the course next season and have selected a better and very much more expensive course than has ever before been presented in Wilmington. The course for next season will include some of the really great musicians of America and will cost several hundred dollars more than did that of this season. The seating capacity of the hall will be increased so as to accommodate a larger number of spectators which will permit of the sale of many more season tickets than in the past and the increased income will be put into the purchase of such a course as has never before been presented here.

Mr. Dushan has been given full power to act in the matter and he will be backed by the entire Brotherhood and no expense or trouble will be spared to make next season's course a great success. While the cost of the course has been increased several hundred dollars there will be no increase in the number of entertainments presented, the committee feeling that they would buy greater quality and less quantity which will assure a course of the finest type.

The course will consist of four musical numbers, one humorist, one interpreter of literary characters and one monologuist. The musical numbers will be the Bostonia Sextette Club with Mr. Carl Staats, leader. Mr. Staats is conceded to be America's greater clarinetist while his associates are all soloists with the great Boston Symphony Orchestra. They also present a soprano soloist, who is a member of the Boston Opera Company.

The Scotney Company is another of the really great musical attractions which will appear upon this course. This company is composed of Mme. Evelyn Scotney, the great Australian soprano and prima donna of the Boston Opera Company. She is a protege of the great Melba under whose training she has become a rival of Mme. Tettrazini of the Metropolitan Opera Company and is said by some critics to even surpass this great singer. Associated with her is Howard White, basso cantata of the Boston Opera Company; Eric Hayne, violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Donald Proctor, pianist.

The Metropolitan Grand Quartette is another splendid musical number. This male quartette appeared on the Boys' Brigade Lyceum course this season and was acclaimed the greatest heard in Wilmington in many years. Many people have said that they will buy tickets next season just to hear these splendid singers again.

The fourth number will be the L. A. C. Orchestra, a musical company composed of eight young ladies, whose present orchestra numbers, vocal quartette numbers, readings and other features every one of which is done as only really splendid musicians and entertainers can present them.

An old favorite is W. Powell Hale, who appeared upon the old Y. M. C. A. course several years ago. At that time he was said to be the best literary character impersonator who had ever appeared in the city. Since then he has added to his power as an entertainer and is now said to be without a peer in this line.

Another splendid attraction for those who wish to laugh is Booth Lowrey, a humorist of the finest type. Mr. Lowrey has appeared 251 times in 20 cities which is a record that fully recommends him to any people in the United States. He never fails to please.

Miss Hettie Jane Dunaway, who appeared upon this course this season, will return again next season, this being the only number returned and this was at the request of many of those who heard her in her presentation of "The Lady of the Decoration."

These seven numbers will constitute what will be the greatest lyceum course ever presented in the city and a rush for season tickets is anticipated.

Recorder Gives Judgment.

Recorder Empie has given judgment in favor of the defendant in the case brought by Abraham & Jordan against the Southern Express Company in which the plaintiff was seeking to recover between $400 and $500 because of goods shipped by them being held up in South Carolina under attachment proceedings. Recorder Empie allowed both claims in proceedings instituted by Amelia Donaldson against David Gooden, as administrator of the estate of Joe Jones, in which the plaintiff was suing for $351 alleged to be due for board, and the defendant put in a counter claim for $195 for groceries furnished.

Nashville, Tenn., March 15.—The state senate this afternoon passed a bill prohibiting druggists selling intoxicants except upon prescription of a regulaly licensed physicians.

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection" says Dr. J. W. Kay of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says: "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headaches, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose Anti-kamnia Tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia and particularly the headaches of women."

When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache, we should caution him to keep his bowels regular, for which nothing is better than "Actoids," and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Such patients should always be instructed to carry a few Anti-kamnia Tablets, so as to have them ready for instant use. These tablets are prompt in action, and can be depended on to produce relief in a very few minutes. Ask for A-K Tablets.

Anti-kamnia Tablets can be obtained at all druggists.

March - Springtime

—The time to Start Things.

—The time to Start Life on a good basis.

—Life is Not on a Business Basis if You are Spending as Much as You Earn. No Progress; No Ambition.

—You have to have capital. You must Save, to get that capital. Open an account with us; this will start you saving.

—Any Sum Over $1 will start a savings account.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

REPORT TO THE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF THE CONDITION OF

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MARCH 4TH, 1915.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans and Discounts, other than Demand Loans	$1,887,185.30	Capital	$ 100,000.00
North Carolina State Bonds	15,000.00	Surplus	200,000.00
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	10,570.00	Undivided Profits	61,863.66
Banking House	50,000.00	Dividends, Unpaid	83.50
All other Real Estate owned	2,400.00	Reserved for Dividend	3,000.00
Demand Loans	109,103.87	Demand Certificates of Deposit $ 386,925.60	
Cash (on hand and in banks)	261,123.83	Savings Deposits 1,670,310.29	2,057,235.89
Invested Trust Funds	94,800.00	Building Reserve	8,000.00
Total	$2,430,183.05	Total	$2,430,183.05

I, John Lewis Williams, Cashier of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. LEWIS WILLIAMS.

Correct—Attest:

N. B. RANKIN,
J. V. GRAINGER, Directors.
JNO. D. BELLAMY, JR.,

State of North Carolina, New Hanover County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1915.

H. S. MEREDITH,
Notary Public.

THEATRICAL

Oh, joy Again today will "Runaway June" be at the New Grand. There today will be flashed the second episode of this fascinating, thrilling, strong society drama, which the New Grand inauguarated last week and which will hold forth, as the big feature, every Tuesday. Those who beheld "Runaway June" last week remember that the story closed for the time being with "June" running away from her husband, on her honeymoon, too, and with the tall, black Vandyked stranger in pursuit. The episode to be presented today takes up the thread of the intense story at that point and carries it on in stirring manner. Poor little "June" encounters some odd adventures in this episode, while her husband is frantic and the tall stranger commences to lay his plans to capture the prize. Don't fail to see this big episode today.

But this is not the only headliner at the New Grand today. There is another special on. It is a big two-reel too, and is a thrill a second, while carrying with it a story of deep mystery. It is the Vitagraph's "For Another's Crime", being a story of how an innocent man is convicted of another deed, how he suffers the penalty and is only liberated through the guilty man's confession, but there is finally happiness. Two big stars appear in this film triumph. They are Leo Delaney and Leah Baird.

There is a rousing Mina comedy today in "Black and White", which is some laugh film. Notwithstanding today's exceptionally big offering the price of admission remains the same 5 cents, afternoon and night.

Comedy Day at the Bijou.

Two rousing features each one of which would pack the house to the limit, will head today's bill at the home of "The Incomparable Movies." This is "Comedy Day", a total of four rousing reels of comedy being on the bill. But with it comes one of the very strongest dramatic releases of the year, in two thrilling reels.

The headliner is that great Gold Seal two-reel dramatic feature, "Their Hour," featuring Cleo Madison and Joe King. You surely want to see this beautiful portrayal of a neglected wife and the unloved husband of another, who are drawn together by their similar experiences. Learn of their sore temptation to give up everything for love. In this splendid emotional drama of love's sacrifice there is fine acting, and a heart throb in every scene, and it shows a strong moral—a lesson that cannot be mistaken.

And you remember we promised you another one of those mammoth two-reel Keystone comedy features. Well, it is here. "Hushing the Scandal," has a dramatic sound to it, but believe us, it is the most rip-snorting, death-defying, record-breaking laugh machine that ever volplaned down the pike—two rousing reels, full of the antics of that inimitable Keystone bunch, and will be worth going miles to see.

Another Keystone comedy, a single reeler, is "Giddy, Gay and Ticklish", and will be found thoroughly amusing in every flash.

Then comes a mammoth Nestor comedy, "When He Proposed," featuring that popular couple, Victoria Forde and Eddie Lyons with Lee Moran and Stella Adams. This brings the grand total up to six full feels—the very biggest, best and brightest that could be booked—you have our word for that.

Tomorrow, the 13th installment of "The Master Key", the very greatest and most thrilling episode yet. Don't miss it. Open at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

Washington, March 15.—Application for reparation of excessive freight rates must be made within two years, when presented to the courts, as well as when made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Supreme Court so held in the intereet of uniformity.

COTTAGE PRAYER MEETINGS.

Members of Fifth Street Church Preparing for Revival Services.

Cottage prayer meetings will be held by the members of Fifth Street church this week preparatory to the series of evangelistic services which will begin Sunday. These meetings will be held at 8 o'clock this week. Meetings were held last night at the homes of D. W. Dowdy, No. 610 South Fifth street; M. Marshburn, No. 609 Queen street, and Mrs. M. J. Fowler, No. 512 Nun street. The services announced for the remainder of the week are as follows:

Tuesday night, March 16th—G. W. Anderson, No. 204 South Sixth street; O. A. Durant, No. 17 South Ninth street; D. J. Fergus, No. 404 South Fifth street.

Thursday night, March 18th—Catherine Kennedy Home, B. F. King, No. 511 South Front street; E. D. Craig, No. 623 South Sixth street.

Friday night, March 19th—F. B. LeGwin, No. 812 Chesnut street; J. W. Fleet, No. 401 South Fifth street; Mrs. Casteen, No. 618 South Second street.

On account of the regular midweek services at the church, there will be no cottage prayer meetings for Wednesday night. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends living in the neighborhood of these meetings to attend. The meetings will be led by laymen of the church.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: F. T. Mills and wife to S. F. Harbison, of Lexington, Ky., and Jacob W. Patterson, of Atlanta, Ga., for $100 and other considerations, an undivided two-thirds interest in a lot on the south line of Dock, 99 feet east of 16th, 99x220 feet in size; Jewell Boykin and wife to C. B. Parmele, for $750 and other considerations, lot on west line of Eighth, 132 feet north of Campbell, 33x165 feet in size.

Attend Trustees' Meeting

Ex-Mayor Wm. E. Springer left last evening for Greensboro, N. C., where this afternoon he will attend a meeting of the trustees of Greensboro Female College. This evening members of the Board of Trustees, at the invitation of President S. B. Turrentine will lunch in the college where opportunity will be afforded the trustees of seeing at first hand what great work is being done at the institution.

Such distinctive goodness is only possible through the use of finest materials.

Huyler's
FRESH EVERY HOUR

Our Sales Agents in Wilmington are
Mathews
Jno. W. Plummer, Jr.

Huyler's Cocoa, like Huyler's Candy, is Supreme

666

5 or 6 Doses 666 will break any case of Chills and Fever,

COLDS & LaGRIPPE

NINE SUITS STARTED.

Busy Day in Office of Clerk of Superior Court Yesterday.

The Acme Manufacturing Company, through Gilchrist McCormick, Esq., their attorney, yesterday started eight suits in Superior Court, all against individuals or firms doing business in neighboring counties. Actions were brought against the following: Hicks & Bryan Company, of Harnett county; Geo. C. Leach, of Moore county; L. L. Johnson, of Moore county; Raphael W. Pumpelly, of Moore county; L. J. Ellis, of Bladen county; Moore & Moore and W. A. Simpkins, of Wake county; Jas. E. Wilson and J. L. Wilson, of Sampson county.

Suit was also started by the Con-Es-Tee Chemical Company against H. K. McCormic, with Gilchrist McCormick, Esq., as attorney for the plaintiff.

OVERWORKED MOTHER

Finds Health In Our Vinol

Collinsville, Ill.—"I suffered from a nervous break-down and terrible headaches, and was tired all over, totally worn out and discouraged but as I had a large family I had to work despite my suffering. I saw Vinol advertised and decided to try it, and within two weeks I noticed a decided improvement, and now I am a well woman."—Mrs. ANA BECKER.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, to strengthen and build up weak, run-down, overworked mothers.

Robert R. Bellamy, druggist, Wilmington, N. C., and at leading drug stores everywhere.

EASTER

is nearly here. Get your Easter Egg Dyes early. Don't wait until the last moment. We have just received a fresh supply direct from the manufacturers.

Belle Mead Sweets—the finest candies on the market, barring none. Commended by the Massachusetts Pure Food experts, as being the purest and best on the market.

Give us your Easter order NOW. Fresh by express, 80c. and $1.00 the pound.

Crushed Violet and Crushed Carnation Talcs, the Best on the market, 35c. the can.

La Val Wistaria Talc—Better than Mennen's; La Val Violet Talc, 25c. the box; Johnson & Johnson's Baby Talc; Mary Garden Talc, and many others.

Bunting's Violet Borated Talc, 25c. the pound.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG COMPANY

The ONLY QUALITY Drug Store in Wilmington.

NOTICE

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company Auction Sale of Unclaimed and Refused Freight.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1915.

By direction of the Freight Claim Agent, notice is hereby given that the following listed freight will be sold at public auction for freight and other charges at the A. C. L. Freight Warehouse in Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, March 25th, 1915.

Goods sold without guarantee of quantity, quality or value. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Spot Cash.

J. A. HUSKE, R. A., A. C. L.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

1 Carload Cross Ties (A. C. L. 18371). From G. S. Ellis, consigned to G. T. & W. J. Flynn, Wilmington, N. C.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Members of Sorosis who have had tickets for sale are requested to leave money and unsold tickets at the door tonight.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the lecture room of the First Baptist church. All the members are urged to attend.

* * *

Mr. L. Hanson, Sr. left Saturday night for Atlantic City, going by way of Washington, where he was joined by Mrs. Hanson. They will spend a week at Atlantic City.

* * *

Miss Frances Womble, school visitor for the State Normal College at Greensboro, was in Wilmington yesterday to visit the High School. She is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. W. Smith, No 107 North Sixth street.

* * *

The Mothers' Meeting of St. Paul's Episcopal church will be held at the rectory on 16th street this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. All mothers of the Sunday School pupils are urged to attend and to bring their friends.

* * *

The B. Y. P. U. of Calvary Baptist church will have an oyster roast at Wrightsville this evening. A special car will leave Front and Princess street at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended their friends to be present.

* * *

The young people of Calvary Baptist church will give an oyster roast at the Lighthouse on Wrightsville Sound this evening at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the B. Y. P. U. A special car will leave the junction at Front and Princess streets at 8 P. M. They extend to all their friends a most cordial invitation to accompany them.

* * *

MRS. SOUTHWICK LECTURES AT THE HEMENWAY THIS EVENING

Mrs. Jessie Eldrige Southwick, of Boston, Mass., widely known as an author, educator and interpreter of poetry and the drama, will deliver a dramatic lecture recital on "The Drama of Human Life", in the auditorium of the Hemenway school this evening at 8:30 o'clock, her appearance being under the auspices of the Senior Class of the High School.

The occasion will be in the nature of a formal opening of the new Hemenway's handsome auditorium, which has not been put to public use heretofore, and the lecture by Mrs. Southwick is the first of a series of four to be given at the school during March and April as a public school extension course.

From 8 to 8:30 o'clock the Hemenway building will be open to inspection, and it is expected that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of going over the handsome structure, which is one of the most modern school buildings in the entire South.

Mrs. Southwick left Atlanta last night for Wilmington, and will arrive early this afternoon. She has a pleasing personality, a cultivated intelligence and a voice of rich sympathy and unusual compass. The advance sale of tickets has been quite heavy, and it is expected that the audience which greets her will be a large one.

MRS. JAMES MAGLENN DEAD.

Mother of Mrs. A. McCormick and Messrs. Cornelius and B. P. Maglenn.

Messrs. B. P. and Cornelius Maglenn and Mrs. Austin McCormick, of this city, will have the sympathy of their friends in the death of their mother, Mrs. James Maglenn, who died at her home in Raleigh Sunday morning. The following is from yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer:

"Mrs. James Maglenn, widow of the late Capt. James Maglenn, died at her home here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She had resided in Raleigh for many years and she and her late husband had a host of friends. She was a woman of strong character with a lovable disposition.

"Mrs. Maglenn was 74 years of age and before marriage was Miss Annie Mildrum, of Newbern.

"The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Sacred Heart this morning at 10 o'clock, being conducted by Father Griffin.

"The following survive: Mrs. J. G. Baskerville, of Charlotte; Mrs. W. J. Edwards, of Sanford; Mrs. J. C. Robbins, of Durham; Mrs. F. C. McCormick, of Laurinburg; Mrs. F. B. Lewis, of Raleigh; Mrs. Austin McCormick, of Wilmington; Messrs. D. O. Maglenn, of Raleigh; Cornelius Maglenn and B. P. Maglenn, of Wilmington."

MEETING OF CHESS CLUB

Board of Governors Elected—Lunch Served by Dr. Galloway

The annual meeting of the Wilmington Chess and Checker Club was held in the club rooms on the second floor of the Masonic building last night and was largely attended. Following the election of the board of governors for the ensuing year and the annual reports of the officers, Dr. W. C. Galloway, president of the club, served a delightful lunch after which cigars were passed around. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected next Monday night.

Following is the board of governors elected: Dr. W. C. Galloway, chairman, Maj. H. W. Stickle and Messrs. James H. Cowan, M. C. Hammond, J. C. Lodor, Louis Goodman, F. W. Royster, D. Palmgren, J. O. Smith and Paul Hammond.

Ex-Convict Arrested

Following an unsuccessful attempt Sunday night to arrest Joe Jones, colored, on a warrant charging him with shooting a pistol in the city limits Saturday night, Mounted policeman J. O. Bullard and R. J. Thompson last night succeeded in landing him behind prison bars. In addition to the former charge he will now be arraigned before the Recorder for carrying concealed weapons. He was released from the county roads about two weeks ago. The officers ran up with him Sunday night, but he drew his gun, it is said, and escaped after being chased some distance.

AN OVERBURDENED WIFE

If the work that women do and the pains they suffer could be measured in figures, what a terrible array they would present! Through girlhood, wifehood and motherhood woman toils on, often suffering with backache, pains in side, headaches and nervousness, which are tell-tale symptoms of organic derangements which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—made from roots and herbs—can undoubtedly correct. Women who suffer should not give up hope until they have given it a trial.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Friends of Mr. L. E. Sandlin, who was operated on recently at Harper's Sanitarium, will be glad to know that he is improving.

—Mr. Wm. G. Riley, of the Richmond, Va., weather bureau, has arrived as assistant to Observer G. W. Felger, of the local bureau, vice Mr. Leonidas Knotts, who has been granted leave of absence. Mr. Riley has already entered upon his duties.

LOCAL DOTS.

—License was issued yesterday for the marriage of Mr. Rufus L. Squires and Miss Laurina F. Stewart, both of this city.

—Harvey McRae, Earl Williams, Calder Walker, Herbert Carter, and George Wade, all colored, were arrested yesterday morning by Policeman J. S. Lane on charge of gambling. They will be arraigned before the Recorder this morning.

LAST NUMBER OF COURSE

Avon Sketch Club to Appear at Boys' Brigade Monday Night

The last number of the Boys' Brigade Lyceum Course will be presented next Monday night when the Avon Sketch Club will present their entertainment of music, readings, playlets and other entertaining features which promise to give an evening of keen enjoyment. This entertainment will close what has been the most successful season experienced by the Brigade with its Lyceum course.

Mr. Dushan, the retiring Secretary, has worked untiringly to bring this course upto its present high standard and the success achieved is due to his efforts to give to the people of Wilmington a class of entertainment which was clean, artistic and highly pleasing to all classes alike. The Course next season will be conducted by Mr. H. K. King, the new secretary, who will assume charge of this work on April 1st.

The Avon Sketch Club is a product of the Lyceum Arts School of Chicago, of which Mr. Elias Day is the director and this fact alone assures the success of this entertainment. Reserve seat tickets will go on sale next Saturday morning.

BEFORE THE RECORDER

Willie Tyson, Colored, Sent to County Roads for Four Months

Willie Tyson, colored, was given four months on the county roads yesterday by Recorder Empie on a charge of assaulting a female. He and Richard Lane, also colored, were each fined $5 and the costs for engaging in an affray or given the alternative of serving 30 days on the county roads.

Frank Fergus, white was found not guilty of assaulting a female, but was fined $5 and the cost for carrying a concealed weapon. D. Spriggs, colored, was found not guilty of simple assault. Alex. Russ, Van Wortham, Walter Mallet and Robert Wortham, all colored, were taxed with one-half the costs in one case for gambling while David Spicer and Benjamin Haynes were released on account of their youthfulness.

Probable cause was found in ac ase against Chap Taylor, colored, charged with house breaking, and he will be tried at the next term of Superior Court. John and Cass Hall, also colored, were found not guilty of a similar charge.

HAVE REACHED NEW YORK.

Wilmington Boys, Who Went to Europe on City of Columbus, Return.

A letter was received yesterday from Mr. Harry Shaw, who recently went to Europe in company with several other Wilmington boys on the City of Columbus, stating that they were in New York and were having a most enjoyable time. They will return to Wilmington in a day or so. The other members of the party are Dr. George Bowdoin, Mr. Harry Watters and Mr. Charles Creteau.

Mr. Shaw stated that they reached New York last Wednesday on the City of Columbus, having come what is known as the southern route, touching the coast of Africa en route. This course was taken to avoid mines. However, the ship encountered a severe storm which made the voyage across the Atlantic anything but pleasant.

BASEBALL TEAM TRAINING

Manager C. L. Terry Requests That Put in Afternoons at Park

Manager C. L. Terry is working hard to get his team in shape to meet Otto Knabe's aggregation on Saturday, March 27th, and to this end requests that all members of his team who can possibly do so be at Sunset Park each afternoon at 4 o'clock for practice. The boys have been putting in good time the past week and will spend several hours each day in training.

They will have their first game Saturday afternoon when they will meet "Skeet" Emerson's outfit at Sunset Park. There will be no charge for admission and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

TO SPEAK ON MISSIONS

Rev. Charles Beals Will Lecture Tonight at Sixth Street Church

Elder Z. Charles Beals, secretary of the American Advent Mision Society, of Boston, Mass., will give the first of two lectures on missions at Sixth Street Avent Christian church tonight at 8 o'clock. The second lecture will be given in the same church tomorrow night. There will be no charge for admission and the public is cordially invited.

Mr. Beals has been engaged in missionary work for 20 years and his address will be worth hearing.

Meat Regulation Postponed.

The officials of the health department have decided to postpone for the time being the enforcement of the recently-adopted regulations requiring that all fresh meats brought into the city from neighboring counties be wrapped in heavy butchers' paper and burlap, or other cloth covering. This regulation was effective yesterday, but the health officers do not think it wise to enforce it until some further preparations have been made.

Dublin, via London, March 15.—The Dublin city council today withdrew from Kuno Meyer, of the University of Berlin, the freedom of the city, to indicate "the disapproval of the anti-British campaign he has been conducting in America."

JIM HILL ELUDES OFFICERS

Escaped Convict Located in City Last Night But Got Away from Two Plainclothesmen.

Jim Hill, a colored convict who escaped from the East Wilmington camp yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, was located at Seventh and Howard streets last night between 9 and 10 o'clock by Plainclothesmen Frank George and B. W. Jacobs, but managed to get away from the officers and up to an early hour this morning had not been apprehended.

Hill, who was sent to the roads on a 15 month sentence several months ago, after he had been wounded in a pistol duel with a posse of police officers on Campbell street, has been using a crutch ever since he has been at the camp, and had only been given light work to do. Yesterday morning he was assisting in the wash, and when the guard stepped into one of the buildings for a moment the negro threw his crutch away, crawled through an opening in the fence and ran for the woods. The alarm was given and guards went in pursuit, but failed to locate the negro. Last night Sheriff Cowan and his deputies, several officers from the police force and a number of guards searched the swamps in the vicinity of the camp, and it was while they were engaged in this search that the two plainclothes officers in the city received word that Hill had been seen near Seventh and Howard streets.

Messrs. George and Jacobs immediately went to the locality and, separating, began a search. Officer George came upon Hill suddenly, the negro coming out of a vacant lot. The officer grappled with him and attempted to put him under arrest, but the negro put up a desperate resistance and finally managed to shake the plainclothesman off.

He drew a revolver and ran, with the officer in pursuit. Officer Jacobs also came up and joined in the pursuit, but Hill managed to make his escape in the darkness.

Hill is regarded as a desperate negro. At the time of his arrest, when he fought a running duel with the officers, he was wanted on charges of resisting arrest, carrying concealed weapons and a prior assault with a deadly weapon on several members of the police force, having fired several shots at them when they attempted to arrest him more than a week earlier.

DEATH IN FACULTY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Professor Bain, of Department of Greek, Dies of Heart Trouble

Chapel Hill, N. C., Mar. 15.—Charles Wesley Bain, professor of Greek in the University of North Carolina, died of heart trouble here today. He was born in Portsmouth, Va., 51 years ago.

Professor Bain prior to coming here, held professorships in the Virginia and South Carolina State universities.

Norfolk, Va., March 15.—In the United States district court today Roland F. Quillin, master of the schooner William J. Quillin, filed a libel against the Norwegian steamer Laly, alleging damages at $43,088. The Quillin was sunk in collision with the Laly off Hatteras lightship Saturday morning.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTern District of North Carolina—ss.:
In the United States District Court in and for said District, Wilmington Division.
In the matter of Chas. H. Thompson and C. Rich'd Spooner, co-partners, trading as Thompson & Spooner, of Wilmington, N. C., Bankrupt. No. 212 In Bankruptcy.

Petition for Discharge.

To the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of North Carolina:

Thompson & Spooner, of Wilmington, in the County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of January, 1915, last past, they were duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that they have duly surrendered all their property and rights of property, and have fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching their bankruptcy.

Wherefore they pray that they may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts payable against their estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are exempted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

THOMPSON & SPOONER,
Bankrupts.

Order of Notice Thereon.

Eastern District of North Carolina, County of New Hanover—ss.:

On this 15th day of March, 1915, on reading the foregoing petition, it is Ordered by the Court: That a hearing be had upon the same on the 14th day of April, 1915, before Geo. H. Howell, Esq., Spec. Master of said court, at Wilmington, N. C., in said district, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in Wilmington Star, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered by the Court: That the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residences as stated.

Witness the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Wilmington, N. C., in said district, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

(SEAL.)
Attest:

ALEX. L. BLOW,
Clerk.

By S. P. Collier, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTern District of North Carolina—ss.:
In the United States District Court in and for said District, Wilmington Division.
In the matter of Chas. H. Thompson, of Wilmington, N. C., Bankrupt. No. 213 In Bankruptcy.

Petition for Discharge.

To the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of North Carolina:

Chas H. Thompson, of Wilmington, in the County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of January, 1915, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts payable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are exempted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1915.

CHAS. H. THOMPSON,
Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

Eastern District of North Carolina, County of New Hanover—ss.:

On this 15th day of March, 1915, on reading the foregoing petition, it is Ordered by the Court: That a hearing be had upon the same on the 14th day of April, 1915, before Geo. H. Howell, Esq., Spec. Master of said court, at Wilmington, N. C., in said district, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in Wilmington Star, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered by the Court: That the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residences as stated.

Witness the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Wilmington, N. C., in said district, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

(SEAL.)
Attest:

ALEX. L. BLOW,
Clerk.

By S. P. Collier, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTern District of North Carolina—ss.:
In the United States District Court in and for said District, Wilmington Division.
In the matter of C. Richard Spooner, of Wilmington, N. C., Bankrupt. No. 214 in Bankruptcy.

Petition for Discharge.

To the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of North Carolina:

C. Richard Spooner, of Wilmington, in the County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of January, 1915, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts payable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are exempted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1915.

C. RICHARD SPOONER,
Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

Eastern District of North Carolina, County of New Hanover—ss.:

On this 15th day of March, 1915, on reading the foregoing petition, it is Ordered by the Court: That a hearing be had upon the same on the 14th day of April, 1915, before Geo. H. Howell, Esq., Spec. Master of said court, at Wilmington, N. C., in said district, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in Wilmington Star, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered by the Court: That the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residences as stated.

Witness the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Wilmington, N. C., in said district, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

(SEAL.)
Attest:

ALEX. L. BLOW,
Clerk.

By S. P. Collier, Deputy Clerk.

Dr. C. L. Pridgen

General Practice.

DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.

508 Market St. 'Phone 2085

OFFICE HOURS:

9—11 A. M. 2:30—4:30 P. M.

Masonic Temple, March 16, 1915.
WILMINGTON LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. & A. M.

Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. You are requested to attend.

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Silk Sifted!

The costliest silk that far off Switzerland makes is the material through which Valier's Dainty Flour is sifted—many times, until it is absolutely flawless in its fineness.

Valier's Dainty Flour

sometimes costs a trifle more by the sack, but being so fine, it makes more in baking. And then it makes a whiter, lighter, more delicious biscuit—and cake and pastry too. Get a sack of this superfine flour today.

Valier's Romance Self-Rising Flour is Valier's Dainty flour with self-rising ingredients, mixed in accurate proportions. Requires no salt or baking powder. Try it, too.

The Corbett Co., Wholesale Distributors, Wilmington.

A. D. BROWN

The Store That Sells Wearable Clothes for Women.

New Summer Cottons

An entire Novelty this year, (and one of the loveliest of all) is Shadow Lace Cloth.

It is quite sheer, and the flower printings and stripes are most effective against a background that looks like Shadow Lace.

25c and 40c a yard.

Voiles, Organdies, Crepes—striped and with flower printings.

Cleo Madison and Joe King

in

"THEIR HOUR"

(Two Reels)

KEYSTONE SPECIAL

(Two Reels)

"Hushing the Scandal"

Greatest Comedy You Have Ever Seen.

"When He Proposed"

Nestor Comedy—Eddie Lyons and Victoria Forde.

Giddy, Gay and Ticklish

Rousing Full Reel Keystone

BIJOU

Tomorrow: "The Master Key"

"RUNAWAY JUNE"

Second Episode of This Big Film Serial.

NEW GRAND TODAY

Also a Massive 2-Part Vitagraph: 'FOR ANOTHER'S CRIME" With Leo Delaney and Leah Baird.

And a Rousing Mina Comedy Triumph: "BLACK AND WHITE"

5 Cents

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Agnes L. Springer, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Testatrix to present the same to me for payment on or before March 2nd, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Dated this March 1st, 1915.

J. A. SPRINGER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Agnes L. Springer.

mh2-1aw-tu-6t

Take Care of Your Earnings

Said a noted business man in a recent address before an assemblage of rising young men. It is a well known saying that money is more easily earned than saved. Of course an account, no matter how small, in a good savings bank is always a stimulus to those who want to save but lack a system. We solicit small accounts, paying interest at the rate of four per cent., compounded quarterly.

START TODAY

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Front and Chestnut Sts. Home Bank Building.

Manhattan Shirts

Spring and Summer Styles In

Silks, Pongees, Madras, Percales, and Crepes

Such Rays of Colors and Patterns Have Never Before Been on Display

J. M. SOLKY & CO.

No. 9 North Front Street Phone 617

The Busiest Spot in Town

Hanby's Hardware Store,

29 SO. FRONT ST.

All day long we were busy with a continual stream of discriminating buyers, and they all left well satisfied with their bargains in

Crockery, Hardware, Tools, Canoes, Tents, House Furnishing Goods, Motor Boat Supplies, Heaters and Ranges, Gasoline Engines, and Sporting Goods and Farming Implements.

"OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS"

Oliver Plows Have Been the Standard for Three Generations

More Than 2,500,000 in Actual Use.

They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability, fine finish, long wearing and perfect scouring and turning qualities. Sold by good merchants.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.

If Its Shoes

WE CAN SUIT YOU

Carl F. Strunck & Co.

128 to 130 South Front Street. Phone 800-J

:: THE ORTON ::

WILMINGTON, N. C.

RUNNING WATER, STEAM HEAT IN ALL ROOMS, NEW TILED BATH ROOMS.

—RATES—

AMERICAN PLAN . . . . . Without Bath $3.00 Per Day
AMERICAN PLAN . . . . . With Bath, $3.50 to $4.00 Per Day.
ROOMS ONLY . . . . . Without Bath, $1.00 Per Day.
ROOMS ONLY . . . . . With Bath, $1.50 to $2.00 Per Day.

OUR TABLE IS NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENCE.

C. E. HOOPER,
Manager.

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NET ADVANCE IN COTTON

October and Later Deliveries Make New High Records, But Later Ease Off

New York, March, 15.—There was a sharp advance in cotton during today's earlier trading with October and later deliveries making new high records for the season, but prices later eased off under realizing with the close barely steady at a net gain of only 8 to 9 points.

The market opened steady soon caused alight reaction, but Liverpool showed continued strength and buying by houses with Liverpool connection became very active. Prices quickly firmed up in consequence and active months sold about 18 to 20 points net higher during the middle of the morning, with October contracts selling at 9.54 comparing with 8.85, the recent low points, and 950, the previous high point of the season.

Southern spot houses were buyers on the advance while there also was covering and a moderate investment demand from Wall street and Western sources.

Further reports of bullish new crop prospects and steady southern spot markets served to hold selling in check and give the market a pretty steady undertone until near the close but offerings then were more active and general and the market closed at about the day's lowest point after receipt of reports of ocean freight scarcity from New Orleans.

Cotton futures closed barely steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Mar	8:59	8:65	8:59	8:61
May	8:88	9:00	8:88	8:89
July	9:14	9:24	9:13	9:14
Oct	9:41	9:54	9:41	9:43
Dec	9:59	9:70	9:59	9:60

Spot cotton, steady; middling uplands, 8:90; sales, 3,600 bales.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans—Middling, 8.44; receipts, 9,091; exports, 6,048; sales, 1,625; stock, 374,014.

Galveston—Middling, 8.75; receipts, 10,308; exports, 17,314; sales, 1,029; stock, 448,242.

Mobile—Middling, 8.13; receipts, 239; sales, 500; stock, 36,526.

Savannah—Middling, 8.38; receipts, 5,000; exports, 9,285; sales, 1,302; stock, 179,791.

Charleston —Middling, 8¼; receipts, 1,056; stock, 87,756.

Wilmington—Middling, 8¼; receipts, 2,125; stock, 65,379.

Norfolk—Middling, 8.25; receipts, 6,030; sales, 1,184; stock, 81,246.

Baltimore—Middling, 8⅝; stock, 5,133.

Boston—Middling, 8.80; receipts, 60; stock, 12,400.

Philadelphia — Middling, 9.15; stock, 8,829.

New York—Middling, 890; stock, 137,795.

Minor ports—Receipts, 5; exports, 5; stock, 103,730.

Total today — Receipts, 33,914; exports, 32,652; stock, 1,540,841.

Total for week—Receipts, 68,159; exports, 73,180.

Total for season—Receipts, 8,566,334; exports, 5,965,359.

Interior Movement.

Houston — Middling, 8.75; receipts, 13,635; shipments, 13,519; sales, 3,565; stock, 170,365.

Memphis—Middling, 8.25; receipts, 7,458; shipments, 5,925; sales, 2,600; stock, 217,358.

Augusta — Middling, 8.25; receipts, 7.30; shipments, 611; sales, 575; stock, 138,575.

St. Louis—Middling, 8¼; receipts, 4,350; shipments, 4,225; sales, 162; stock, 36,772.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 584; shipments, 621; stock, 17,881.

Little Rock—Middling, 8.12; receipts, 1,301; shipments, 454; sales, 454; stock, 46,204.

Dallas—Middling, 8.30; sales, 1,975.

Total today—Receipts, 28,058; shipments, 25,355; stock, 637,105.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, March 15. — Cotton: Spot, steady. Good middling, 5.48; middling, 5.14; low middling, 4.74. Sales, 7,000; speculation and export, 1,000; receipts, 70,000.

Futures—Firm. May-June, 5.12½; June-July, 5.17½; July-August, 5.24½; October-November, 5.40½; January-February, 5.48½.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, March 15. — Cotton goods were steady today. Yarns were quiet. Dress goods and knit goods were in better demand for export. Raw silk was firmer and higher. Jobbers were active in wash goods and white goods.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 15.—Mercantile paper, 3½; sterling exchange, steady; sixty day bills, 4.78; for cables, 4.8065; for demand, 4.8015.

Bar silver, 51½. Mexican dollars, 38½. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular. Time loans, steady; sixty days, 2½@3; ninety days, 2¾@3; six months, 3 @3½. Call money, steady; ruling rate, 2.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Market Made a Decided Show of Strength But Later Fell Lower.

New Orleans, March 15.—The cotton market made a decided show of strength in the early part of the session today, but fell off later under realizing sales from the long side and closed barely steady at a net gain of 7 to 9 points. At the best the trading months were 16 to 19 points over the closing level of last week.

The advance was started by Liverpool and buying was stimulated by reports of a good demand for spots at advancing prices, and by private messages from Liverpool stating that spinners were calling cotton on a considerable scale. Offerings were well absorbed until in the afternoon when, under reports that some steamship lines were withdrawing their vessels through fear of submarine attacks, the selling became general.

With prices at practically the highest of the season many bulls turned sellers because they thought the rapid rise would cause cotton farmers to change their minds about reducing acreage.

Cotton futures closing: March 8.42; May 8.64; July 8.87; October 9.17; December 9.34.

Spot cotton steady, six points up. Middling 8.44; sales on the spot 1,275; to arrive 350.

DECIDED ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Caused by Foreign Buying and Threatened Hostilities Between Italy and Austria.

Chicago, March 15. — Foreign buying, associated with threatened hostilities between Italy and Austria, brought about a decided advance in wheat today. Closed nervous, 2⅛ to 3 above Saturday night. Other gains were:

Corn, 1⅛ to 1¼@1⅜; oats, ⅛@¼ to ⅜@⅞, and provisions, 2½ to 17½.

Grain and provisions closing:

Wheat—May, 1.58⅝; July, 124¼.

Corn—May, 75½; July, 77¾.

Oats—May, 60¼; July, 55¼.

Pork—May, 17.90; July, 18.40.

Lard—May, 10.80; July, 11.07.

Ribs—May, 10.20; July, 10.52.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 160¾@1.61; No. 2, hard, 1.63@1.63½.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, 75½@75¾.

Rye—No. 2, 1.20.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Baltic, 2,044 tons, Copenhagen, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Baltimore, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

Cleared.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, C. J. Becker, agent.

Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Georgetown, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Baltic (Swed.), 2,044 tons, Alex. Sprunt & Sons.

Str. Auchenblae (Br.), 2,500 tons, Mair, Mair, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Citta de Messina (It.), 1,557 tons, Chiasone, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Alcana (Italian) 2,246 tons, Ghiglione, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 2,289 tons, Holasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Granville R. Bacon, 329 tons, Bennett, Tidewater Grocery Co.

Barges.

Barge Monocacy, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, March 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, at 41½c.

ROSIN—Quiet, $2.80 per barrel for large; $2.70 per barrel for small.

TAR—Quiet, $1.50 per barrel; 7c. per gallon.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Steady, $2.75 per barrel for soft; $2.75 per barrel for virgin; $1.50 per barrel for hard.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, steady, 45½c. Rosin, firm, $3.70. Tar, firm, $2.00-9c. Crude Turpentine, firm, $3.50, $3.50, $2.25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine .....(—)

Rosin .....(—)

Tar 92

Crude Turpentine .....(—)

Receipts —Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 7 casks; rosin, 8 barrels; tar, 2 barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market — Steady, at 8¼ c.; quotations same day last year, steady, 12½.

Receipts, 2,147 bales; same day last year, 469 bales.

Total receipts since September 1st, to date, 182,513 bales.

Total receipts to same day last year, 356,335 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wilmington, March 15.

Atlantic Coast Line—1,412 bales cotton.

Seaboard Air Line—685 bales cotton.

Thelma—50 bales cotton.

Total—2,147 bales cotton; 92 barrels tar.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, March 13.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@35c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 85@90c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

CROW CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 25c. per lb.; dull.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15c.; very dull.

EGGS—13c., per doz.; very dull.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., March 5. — Spanish: Farmers' stock, market quiet, 82 1-2c. asked; 80c. bid.

Virginias: Farmers' stock, market steady. Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb. Fancy Hand-Picked, 3½c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Shelling stock, 2¾c. to 2¾c. per lb.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, March 13. — North Carolina Peanuts — Market, steady; new crop, fancy hand-picked, 75c.; No. 1, machine picked, 65c. per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady, New crop Jumboes, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, small, machine picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, $5c.; Jumbos, 75c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

Read Star Business Locals.

EXTREME APATHY IN STOCKS

Dealings Light and Price Movements Usually Narrow—Firmness in Important Shares.

New York, March 15.—Extreme apathy characterized today's market session. Dealings were light and the price movement unusually narrow. In the main, however, important shares reflected firmness, holding fraction over last week's close. Specialties again were subjected to pool manipulation, but the failure to enlist public interest in these issues was followed by a moderate reaction.

The several markets for foreign exchange were comparatively dull. Record merchandise exports for the past week, the largest in the history of this port, surface betterment in the general European situation and a lull in Mexican affairs checked bearish operations.

London's markets were active and strong. Americans also manifested a firmer tendency abroad.

Total sales of stocks amounted to 129,500 shares. Bonds were irregular on more future selling, chiefly of Central Pacific firsts and Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific issues. Total sales, par value, aggregated $1,750,000. United States bonds unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	54¾
American Agricultural	49
American Can	27
American Car and Foundry	41¼
American Cities, pfd	B. 48½
American Cotton Oil	B. 44
American Smelting	64⅛
American Snuff	B.144
American Sugar	102¾
American Tel. and Tel	120⅛
American Tobacco	223
Atchison	95⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	B.100
Baltimore and Ohio	66⅝
Canadian Pacific	160¼
Central Leather	33½
Chesapeake and Ohio	B. 41¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	86⅞
Erie	22¾
General Electric	139¾
Great Northern, pfd	116
Illinois Central	B.103
Interborough-Met., pfd	60½
Kansas City Southern	21½
Lehigh Valley	135
Louisville and Nashville	113½
Liggett and Myers	218
Lorillard Co.	offered.180
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	10½
Missouri Pacific	11¼
Mexican Petroleum	67
New York Central	83¼
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	52¼
Norfolk and Western	101⅝
Northern Pacific	108
Pennsylvania	105
Reading	144¼
Rep. Iron and Steel	19⅜
Rep. Iron and Steel, pfd	B. 76
Rock Island Co	⅜
Rock Island Co., pfd	1⅜
St. L. and San Fran., 2nd pfd	3¾
Seaboard Air Line	13¼
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	33½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	B. 25
Southern Pacific	83¾
Southern Railway	15¾
Southern Railway, pfd	46
Tennessee Copper	27¾
Texas Co	133
Texas and Pacific	13½
Union Pacific	120¾
United States Steel	45½
United States Steel, pfd	105
Utah Copper	52⅝
Virginia-Caro. Chem	21
Western Union	64½
Bethlehem Steel	56
American Beet Sugar	40½

COTTON SEED OIL.

New York, March 15. — Cotton seed oil was steady today, closing one point lower to two points net higher. The market made a poor response to the strength in other commodities, however, owing to pressure from refiners and continued dullness in consuming circles. Sales, 13,100.

The market closed irregular. Spot, 6.70@6.90; March 6.70@6.80; April, 6.75@6.82; May, 6.87@6.88; June, 7.00@7.03; July, 7.10@7.11; August, 7.16@7.18; September, 7.25@7.27; October, 7.13@7.20.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, March 15. — Raw sugar, firm; centrifugal, 4.89; molasses sugar, 4.12; refined, steady.

Butter and Cheese—Steady.

Coffee—Spot, steady; Rio, No. 7, 7¾; Santos, No. 4, 9¾.

SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, March 15. — Turpentine, firm, 42; sales, 5,90; receipts, 53; shipments, 1,05; stocks, 30,972.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 65; receipts, 6,93; shipments, 400; stocks, 112,705. Quote: A, B, 2.90@3.05; C, D, E, F, G, H, 3.05; I, 3.10; K, 3.25; M, 3.95; N, 4.95; W G, 5.45; W W, 5.60.

TIDWELL GETS NEW TRIAL

South Carolinian Convicted of Killing R. Emmett Walker

Columbia, S. C., March 15.—George W. Tidwell, convicted in May, 1914, of killing R. Emmet Walker, member of prominent family of Greenville, today was granted a new trial by the State Supreme court on the ground of "unlawful conviction". Tidwell's trial attracted considerable attention owing to the prominence of the principals and because of sensational features, Tidwell asserting he had killed Walker because of alleged wrongs to his daughter.

Tidwell was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment, but Governor Blease reduced the sentence to seven years.

CHI. NAT. LINE-UP COMPLETE.

Manager Bresnahan Announces Last Three Positions Filled.

Chicago, March 15.—Manager Bresnahan today gave out at Tampa the names of the players who will occupy the three positions in the Chicago Nationals line-up undecided at the opening of the training season.

Cy Williams, the former Notre Dame player, will take Leach's place in centerfield; Polly McLarry, bought from Louisville, succeeds Sweeney at second base, and Fisher will be the regular shortstop. The pitchers the Cubs will retain are Cheney, Vaughn, Lavender, Humphries, Cabel, Pierce, Adams and Standridge.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

March 16, 1915.

Meteorological data ror the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 41 degrees; at 8 P. M., 51 degrees; maximum, 59 degrees; minimum, 38 degrees; mean 48 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for month to date 1.13 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 6.9 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Local rains and colder Tuesday in interior and Tuesday or Tuesday night on the coast; Wednesday partly cloudy, cooler near the coast.

The Port Calendar, March 16, 1915.

Sun rises	6:21 A. M.
Sun sets	6:20 P. M.
Day's length	11 hrs. 59 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	10:22	10:41	5:28	5:41
Southport	8:31	8:42	2:15	2:33
Masonboro Inl	8:10	8:31	1:55	2:13

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

March 15, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	58	40	.02
Asheville	cldy	54	30	.0
Atlanta	cldy	62	40	.0
Augusta	clear	66	36	.0
Birmingh	rain	64	38	.06
Boston	clear	44	26	.0
Charleston	clear	58	42	.0
Charlotte	pt cldy	60	40	.0
Chicago	rain	40	34	.06
Galveston	clear	72	52	.0
Jacksonv.	clear	68	48	.0
Memphis	rain	48	48	.32
Mobile	rain	62	48	.01
Montgom'y	cldy	66	42	.0
New Orl	pt cldy	72	52	.08
New York	clear	50	28	.0
Oklahoma	clear	40	40	.0
Palestine	clear	64	54	.0
Pittsburg	cldy	50	36	.01
Raleigh	cldy	64	34	.0
Savannah	pt cldy	66	46	.0
Shreveport	cldy	62	48	.0
St. Louis	cldy	42	38	.0
Washing'n	cldy	56	28	.0

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, March 15. — Hogs—Higher. Bulk, 6.85@6.92½; light, 6.70@6.95; mixed, 6.70@7.00; heavy, 6.40@6.95; rough, 6.40@6.55; pigs, 5.50@6.80.

Cattle—Unsettled. Native steers, 5.80@5.75; cows and heifers, 3.30@7.60; calves, 6.50@10.00.

Sheep — Firm. Sheep, 7.10@8.15; yearlings, 7.85@9.20; lambs, 7.75@10.10.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session for the year A. D. 1915, entitled "An Act to Charter the City of Wilmington," and a resolution duly passed by the City Council of the City of Wilmington, and by the City Board of Elections for said City, adopted on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1915, a special election is hereby called and ordered to be held in the City of Wilmington and in the territory described in said Act, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1915, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of the City of Wilmington and in the territory described in said Act, the question of the ratification of said Act by the voters of said City, and the territory covered in said Act, as, and for, the charter of the City of Wilmington, at which said election those favoring the adoption of said Act as the charter of the City of Wilmington shall vote a written or printed ballot containing the words "For Charter," and those opposed to the adoption of said Act shall vote a written or printed ballot containing the words "Against Charter;" and that an entire new registration has been ordered for said election, and the registration books for the registration of electors, desiring to vote in said election shall be opened on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1915, and shall continue to be kept open up to and including the second Saturday preceding said election, Sundays excepted; and that the books will be kept open for the registration of electors residing in the various precincts, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., on each registration day except Saturdays, on which days the said registration books shall be kept open for registration until 9 o'clock P. M., on said day; and only those electors registering as required by law will be allowed to vote in said election.

That there have been established only six election precincts in the territory covered by said Act, namely: One precinct for each ward; The First Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the First Ward; The Second Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Second Ward; The Third Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Third Ward; The Fourth Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Fourth Ward; The Fifth Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Fifth Ward; The Sixth Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Sixth Ward.

That the following named polling places, registrars and judges of elections have been named and designated for the purpose of holding and conducting said election, to-wit:

First Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Engine House, 4th and Campbell streets.

Registrar—W. McD. Evans.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—W. H. Howe, Willie Kerr.

Second Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Court House of New Hanover County, in basement at northwestern corner of said building.

Registrar—W. W. Hodges.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—E. H. Munson, C. H. Ward.

Third Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Giblem Lodge, Eighth and Princess streets.

Registrar—J. R. Davis.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—Sam Wood, Norcum Hewlett.

Fourth Ward Precinct:

Polling Place — McClellan's Stables, No. 116 Dock street.

Registrar—F. W. Peiffer.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—W. A. Spooner, J. O. Reilly.

Fifth Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—New Engine House, Fifth and Castle streets.

Registrar—R. H. Orrell.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—Ike Burriss, W. W. Sellers.

Sixth Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Mann's Store, Seventeenth and Market streets.

Registrar—J. F. Mann.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—J. H. Womble, J. D. Edwards.

The polls will be opened on the day of election at 8 o'clock A. M., and remain open until sunset of said day, and no longer.

Each registrar will keep the registration books open for the registration of electors residing in the respective precincts, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5o'clock P. M., beginning Tuesday, March 9th, up to and including the second Saturday preceding said election, Sunday excepted, except on Saturdays, when the said registration books, shall be kept open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. No registration will be allowed on election day except to such persons as shall give satisfactory evidence to the registrar and the judges of election that he has become of the age of twenty-one years, or otherwise has become qualified to register and vote since the registration books closed. On the second Saturday before the election, the registration books will also be open at the polling places in the voting precincts for the inspection of the electors of the precinct, and to enable challenges to be made of the right of any person to vote in said election whose name appears thereon, and if any person is objected to, notice will be given him and a hearing granted as provided by law.

The registras and judges of said election have been notified of their appointment and of the polling places, and required to take the oath prescribed by law, and will be furnished with the necessary books and ballots for conducting said election, and all vacancies occurring among registrars and judges of election will be filled and the returns from said election will be received as required by law.

If a majority of the electors voting in said election shall vote for "For Charter," the said Act will then become the charter of the City of Wilmington, but if a majority of the votes cast in said election shall be cast "Against Charter," the said Act will not then become the charter of the City of Wilmington.

By order of the City Council and City Board of Elections.

THOMAS D. MEARES,
City Clerk and Treasurer of the City of Wilmington.

mh8 to mh28

TO CHICAGO ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates, in Effect From Wilmington.

MEMPHIS, TENN. $20.55
On sale April 10, 11 and 12th; limited returning midnight, April 24th.

WASHINGTON, D. C. $12.55
On sale April 15, 16 and 17th; limited returning midnight, May 8th.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. $18.20
On sale April 25, 26 and 27th; limited returning, midnight, May 8th.

HOUSTON, TEXAS $41.25
On sale May 6 to 11th, limited returning midnight, May 31st.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9th; limited returning, midnight, June 17th.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South" Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares. —from— WILMINGTON

On sale April 15, 16 and 17th; limited returning May 8th.

WASHINGTON, D. C. $12.55
CHATTANOOGA, TENN $18.20
On sale April 25, 26 and 27th, limited returning May 8th.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9, limited returning June 17th.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Read Star Business Locals.

FLORIDA - CUBA - SOUTH

ONLY Through Sleeping Car Between WILMINGTON and **ATLANTA**

DAILY SCHEDULES:	No. 55	No. 51
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Ar. Florence	7:30P.M.	9:20A.M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:00A.M.	.....
Ar. Montgomery	11:30A.M.	.....
Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:45A.M.
Ar. St. Petersburg	8:30P.M.	8:00A.M.
Ar. Fort Myers	10:20P.M.	12:05P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

PHONE 160
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a8:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WEST BOUND

Leave Winter Park for	Leave Wrightsville for	Leave for for
Wilmington	Wilmington	Wilmington
a6:2? A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:31 A. M.	7:20 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:61 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31 A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	c1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:21 P.M.	6:10 P. M.	e6:05 P. M.
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:32 P. M.	7:22 P. M.	e7:15 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Feb. 18, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. 10:15 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ¶ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 8:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ¶ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ¶10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:50 A.M.

* Daily. ¶ Daily except Sunday. ¶ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Pas. Agt., Wilmington, N. C. JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pas. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.

N & W Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20a.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

JAMES B. LYNCH
:: ARCHITECT ::
60-61 Trust

HIGHER SALARIES WILL BE FORCED BY PRIMARY

"Generally Accepted" View Handed Out From Raleigh

Claimed That High Cost to Candidates or Primary System Will Keep Good Men Out of Race at Present Salaries.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The view is generally expressed here that the General Assembly finished its work for this session without bringing about the laying of anything like the "pipe lines" by office seekers for the next campaign that were expected at the opening of the session. Furthermore, the State-wide primary act that applies strictly to every county in the State so far as nominations of party candidates for State offices are concerned, is believed to give the "ins" an important advantage over the "outs" in the contest for offices.

Of course, there were numbers of party men of influence who talked a general change of State officials so far as those that have held office for three or more terms are concerned, but it is insisted that there was nothing like the crystallization of sentiment in this direction that was expected in some quarters. And the present State officials who would come under this "ban" have surprisingly few avowed competitors.

One significant expression of view that is largely accepted is that with the necessarily high cost of contests for the nominations in primary and the comparatively low salaries that the States offices command, the average public spirited citizen who would aspire to the honors and trusts that these State offices represent are necessarily deterred from undertaking the contest by the fact that to get the nomination through overcoming the necessarily strong following of the officials holding the offices would cost a couple of years salary after the election is won.

During and since the enactment of the State-wide primary law there has been general expression that the primary system must soon force material increases in the salaries paid to the State officers. They insist that the Governor should receive not less than $10,000 per year and the other State officers $8,000 and that these advances must come, if not in the next Legislature, certainly through the 1919 session at furtherest.

ACTS OF STATE-WIDE APPLICATION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1915

(Continued From Page Three.)

for convict labor on the Statesville Air Line Railroad.

Amend the law as to the care of the poor by boards of county commissioners.

Regulate the incorporation, maintenance and supervision of credit unions and co-operative associations.

State Fish Commission.

An act to protect fish and keep the people from destroying the little fish—provides for the State Fish Commission and conservation of the fish industry.

Excuse from jury service citizens 70 years or older.

Increase the salary of the Adjutant General from $2,000 to $3,000.

Appoint legislative committee to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of New Orleans.

Amend the law as to the punishment for vagrancy.

Provide for rules of contempt in certain cases to be made returnable before a judge other than the judge sitsuing the rule.

Amend the resolution as to the placing of a statue of Governor Vance in Statuary Hall, Washington.

Amend the law as to lumber companies having logging roads.

Amend the Revisal relating to loans by insurance companies.

Amend the law as to the size of packages containing meal and allow packages of any size having weight branded thereon.

Resolution urging Congress to dispense with the requirement of the oath of loyalty to Union during the Civil War for those holding claims against the government.

Authorize the appointment of women as notaries public.

Make a debt due and payable upon the creditor disposing of any part of the security held by the creditr. Amended to apply to only certain counties.

Amend the law as to the registration of ancient deeds.

Joint resolution for the curtailment of the 1915 cotton crop.

Resolutions of greeting to Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California on the completion of the Southern National Highway.

Extend the time within which practitioners of optometry can register.

Divide the State into two judicial circuits.

Repeal the long and short haul clause of the Justice Act and substitute therefor the long and short haul provision, being Section 1107, Revisal of 1905.

Amend the law concerning liens on colts, calves and pigs.

Restrict the running of the process of courts inferior to the Superior courts.

Amend Chapter 109, Laws of 1913, as to vital statistics.

Amend the law as to the practice of optometry in this State.

Amend the law as to petitions to hold elections in regard to assessments.

Legalize the standards of grades of cotton established under the act of Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture in purchase and sales by citizens of this State.

Facilitate the procuring of licenses to practice medicine.

Advance certain Confederate widows on the pension roll.

Secure complete returns of sales from tobacco warehouses by imposing $25 penalty for not reporting by the 10th of each month to the Department of Agriculture, any citizen to recover the penalty through suit.

Incorporate the Wilkesboro & West Jefferson & Northern Railroad Co.

Repeal sub-section 6 of section 132, Revisal of 1905, as amended by chapter 172 laws of 1911, and amend section 1, chapter 166, laws of 1913, relative to distribution.

Amend the law as to abatement of actions.

Amend chapter 35, laws of 1913, as to female telephone operators.

Establish wreck districts along the Carolina coast and amend the law therefor.

Authorize bonds by cities, townships and counties for the Greensboro Northern & Atlantic Railroad Co.

Increase the clerical and stenographical allowance of justices of the Supreme Court.

Extend the time for the organization of the North State Central Railroad Co.

Authorize the service of subpoenas and summonses to jurors over telephone.

Amend the law as to a short form of conditional sale agreement and simplify the execution and registration of the same.

Amend the charter of the Carolina, Tennessee & Southern Railway Co.

Amend act to appoint Arbor Day in North Carolina.

Amend the charter of the Salisbury Railroad Co.

An act relating to local improvements in municipalities.

Provide for the curtailment of expenditures for public printing.

To Protect Students.

Protect students by making it a misdemea nor to entice a student from school for any purpose.

Make owners of chickens, turkeys, geese and other fowls liable for damages in certain cases.

An act with reference to deeds executed prior to the year 1835.

Appoint a commission to acquire a portion of Mount Mitchell including the summit and create a public park for the people of the State.

Joint resolution defining and enlarging the duties of the special legislative committee relative to the Carter-Abernethy controversy.

Authorize the board of aldermen or other governing body of towns and cities to issue upon approval by vote of the people bonds for purchasing sites, erecting buildings and the like for public schools.

Give peanut pickers a lien on peanuts picked.

An act relating to bills of lading as evidence.

Amend the law regulating fees to solicitors.

Continue for two years the appropriation to establish a card index for grants in the office of the Secretary of State.

Amend the Revisal as to the registration of ancient deeds.

Prohibit the manufacture and sale of malt such as is used in spirituous liquors.

Regulate the paying of employes of railroads in North Carolina, requiring payment of certain shop workers every 15 days.

Require committeemen or boards of trustees of special tax districts to allow credit on tuition of children of parents or guardians residing outside the district of the amount of the special school tax paid by such parent or guardian on property owned by them in said district.

Amend the law as to pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Resolution to accept the benefits of the act of Congress known as the Smith-Lever bill for co-operation with states in farm demonstration work.

Amend the charter of Children's Home, Inc.

Enlarge the powers of the Department of Insurance in respect to premiums of fire insurance and amend the insurance laws of the State.

Create a State Highway Commission.

Restrict the receipt and use of intoxicating liquors, limiting receipts to one quart of spirituous liquors and five gallons of malt liquors within 15 days to a single person.

CORNELL PROFESSOR BUYS VINEYARD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE

Prof. Bizzell to Develop Model Orchard and Vineyard at "Happy Valley."

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15.—With the purpose of developing here a model orchard and vineyard, Prof. J. A. Bizzell, who is professor of soils in Cornell University, has purchased "Happy Valley" vineyard, a few miles north of Fayetteville, made famous by the late George W. Lawrence. The property was purchased from Col. W. S. Cook, administrator of the Lawrence estate. Professor Bizzell is already working toward the development of his idea, and the improvement is even now to be noted. A number of extra fine young fruit trees have been added to the orchards, and in addition to the setting out of these, the vines and arbors are being carefully worked over and put in the best of shape.

The acquisition of this property for this purpose by so well known an authority on soils is the biggest boost for Cumberland county soil since President Barringer of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute purchased "Bordeaux" vineyard from J. M. Pearce's estate. "Bordeaux" is three miles southwest of Fayetteville. "Happy Valley" is one of a number of fine vineyards around Fayetteville, some of the best of them, in addition to those already named, being those of M. Bill, J. S. Breece and "Tokay", one of the biggest vineyards in the eastern part of the United States. "Tokay" was formerly the possession of the late Col. Wharton J. Green, but is now owned by Paul Garrett, the famous wine maker of Norfolk. Some of Garrett's finest wines are made at "Tokay", including the "Virginia Dare."

Professor Bizzell, by the way, is a native of Cumberland county, and went to school in Fayetteville when, as a boy, he lived with Mr. Lawrence at "Happy Valley." Mr. Lawrence was his uncle. Mr. Lawrence was a "Forty-Niner", who went to California during the gold rush and made a fortune selling pies at a dollar apiece.

SECRETARY DANIELS AND PARTY OFF TO NEWPORT NEWS

For the Launching of the Battleship Pennsylvania Today.

Washington, March 15.—Secretary Daniels left here today on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower to attend the launching at Newport News tomorrow of the battleship Pennsylvania. In his party are Mrs. Daniels, Senator and Mrs. Swanson, of Virginia; former Representative and Mrs. Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Major General George Barnett, commandant U. S. M. C.; Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, N. S. N., and Mrs. A. M. Hall, Miss Edith Benham, president and secretary, respectively, of the Society of Sponsors; Miss Belle Worth Bagley and Mr. and Mrs. John P. Dwyer, of Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Kolb, of Germantown, Pa., who will christen the battleship, will accompany the party of Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, to Newport News.

WILLARD OFF FOR HAVANA.

To Fight Jack Johnson for World's Heavyweight Championship.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 15.—Jess Willard, aspirant for the heavyweight championship of the world, left here by train today for Key West, whence he will go by steamer to Havana, where he meets Jack Johnson, April 4 in a 45-round bout for the title. In the party accompanying Willard are his manager, Tom Jones, and several sparring partners. They expect to reach Havana Tuesday evening.

DECREASE IN INCOME FROM FERTILIZER TAGS

Receipts so Far Only About Half Those of Previous Years

Agricultural Lime to be Furnished Farmers at Low Prices—Switch Hearing in Wilmington. "Jitney" Lines Licensed.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The State Department of Agriculture paid into the State Treasury today $23,000 on current receipts of the department the past month from fertilizer tags and the various other sources of revenue of the department. It is a notable fact that the receipts of the department to date for the current year are just $22,000 short of the receipts for the corresponding period the past year.

Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, says that he will have some important announcement to make within a few days as to reduced prices for agricultural lime secured through negotiations with the private grinders of lime and that there will be a considerable saving secured for the farmers using this important factor for the maintenance of farm land fertility. The recent Legislature empowered the Commissioner to either contract with private grinders for agricultural lime for the farmers of the State at the lowest possible rate or to actually go into the business of quarrying and grinding the lime and supplying it to the farmers at actual cost. His effort now is to arrange with the commercial grinders for the lime rather than actually go into the grinding business.

Two "Jitney" Bus Lines.

North Carolina is to have two "jitney" automobile lines for general transfer business established at once, one at Charlotte and the other at Wilmington. The licenses for the two lines have just been issued by the Secretary of State. The "Jitney" Bus Co., of Wilmington, will operate four Ford cars and the "Jitney" Rapid Transit Co., of Charlotte, is to start with two much larger cars than Fords. These companies will have their cars maintain regular schedules between specified points and charge the regular street car five-cent fare.

Hearing in Wilmington.

An order was made this morning by the Corporation Commission suspending until a hearing can be had the yard switching tariffs at Wilmington in so far as they apply to switching charges in Wilmington in handling cars to the Wilmington Lumber Co., at Navassa. The purpose of the commission is to pass on the general proposition as to whether the handling of cars in a switching capacity to more remote points about yards as in the Wilmington case shall be on the basis of the regular yard switching charge or on the basis of a five-mile haul. The railroad companies are insisting on the five-mile haul in the Wilmington case instead of the lower yard switching charge. There will be a hearing in this case in Wilmington.

Legislative Librarian.

Under the provisions of the act of the recent Legislature for the creation of the office of legislative librarian, this official will be appointed within the next few days by the North Carolina Historical Commission, under the auspices or direction of which the new division of government will be conducted. There are understood to be quite a number of applicants for the place. Indeed, there are probably as many as 25 who have applied for the place, which carries a good salary for very agreeable and at the same time quite important and far-reaching work in the way of giving direction and form to proposed legislative work. Office and other quarters for the new division of the Historical Commission will be provided in the new State Administration building on the second floor, which is given over to the activities and records of the commission. It is expected that the new librarian will be appointed in time for him to take up his duties by April 1st.

FAILURE AT LUCAMA.

Receiver for Lucas-Bass Company—Trial of Youthful Robber.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., March 14.—Mr. Joseph Bass has been named as receiver for the Lucas-Bass Company of Lucama, and is in charge of the business of the concern. Reliable estimates place the liabilities close to $100,000. Poor collections caused to failure.

As the final act on the comedy connected with the 'confession" of the little negro boy, John Sherman Holloway, who led the secret service men a chase after the West Durham postoffice robbers, John Sherman was bound over to the Superior court without bond on the charge of breaking into Mrs. M. E. Clark's home and stealing $35. The three negroes who were charged by John Sherman with being the guilty parties in the West Durham matter, were taken to Rocky Mount Saturday, tried for stealing a package of stamps from the wagon of a rural mail carrier and sent to the roads for 12 months. Because of the fact that the stamps were the property of the carrier the case did not go to the Federal Court.

To Keep the Face Fresh, Clear, Youthful

More important than the cosmetic care of the complexion is its physical care. To keep the face clean, fresh, youthful, there's nothing better than common mercolized wax. It absorbs the soiled or faded worn out skin particles. Cosmetics simply add unwholesomeness to the complexion. That's the difference. By all means, acquire the mercolized wax habit. It's so easy to get an ounce of the wax at the druggist's, apply at night like cold cream and wash it off next morning. There's no detention indoors, the old skin coming off so gradually no one suspects you're using anything. When in a week or two the alluringly youthful, roselike, underskin is fully in view—well, you won't want,, or need, a make-up complexion after that. It must be apparent that this process means complete riddance of all cutaneous blemishes, like freckles, pimples, blotches and blackheads.

For obstinate wrinkles, a face bath made by dissolving an ounce of saxolite in a half pint witch hazel, surpasses massage cream and everything else for results.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your **Rheumatism** Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. **Antiseptic Anodyne,** used internally and externally. Price 25c.

Business Locals

WANTED — ONE SECOND HAND GAS range, cabinet style; must be in good condition. Communicate P. O. Box 933. mh16-3t

FOR SALE — ONE 24-IN. BY 10 FT. bed engine lathe, complete with counter shaft, face plate, chucks and steady rest. The first $75.00 cash gets it. Wilmington Iron Works. mh16-1t

WANTED — TWO BED ROOMS, ONE sitting room, furnished. Connecting bath. Private family. "W. E. C.," P. O. Box 628. mh16-1t*

LOST — BROOCH SET WITH DIA-mond and pearls. Reward, if returned to Star office. mh16-1t*

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE — The Avon Sketch Club. Monday, March 22. Reserved seats on sale at Munson & Company's, Saturday and Monday. mh16-7t

NEW WAY MARKET — TUESDAY special, 126 baskets fancy Florida tomatoes, 6-quart baskets, 28c.; some ripe, others ripening; just right for family use. It is the best bargain we have ever offered. 'Phones 816 and 817. W. H. McEachern. mh16-1t*

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; modern conveniences. Price reasonable. On the car line. 'Phone 1187 for particulars. mh16-1t*

FOR RENT — TWO ROOMS, FURNISH-ed or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen; with all conveniences; 108 S. 9th st. mh16-tu, f,su-3t*

LARGE ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED. Suitable for two gentlemen. Will furnish good table board, too, at a reasonable price. Address 610 N. Fifth st. mh16-2t*

EXTRA CHOICE NATIVE BEEF—ALL kinds of choice fresh meats, fruits, vegetables and staple groceries. Fancy lettuce, country eggs, raw and boiled hams and sliced bacon. Grape fruit, 50c. dozen. Florida oranges, large, 25c. dozen. Call us up. We have the goods. Palace Market, 108 South Front st.; 'Phone No. 72. mh16-1t

FOR SALE — SEVENTEEN ACRES best farming land in North Carolina, with five-room cottage in splendid condition; eight miles from city. Bargain to quick buyer. Address "F. D. H.," care Star. mh16-tu,th,su-3t*

WANTED — AT ONCE, A COMPETENT stenographer. No other need apply. Reply in own handwriting. Address "Wholesale," care Star. mh16-3t

WANTED — SECOND HAND ICE BOX in good condition; size inside, 23x56 inches; 26 inches high. Apply 307 North Front st. mh16-1t*

STRAYED — BLACK COLLIE WITH white ring around neck; female; about seven months old. Finder please 'phone 772. V. M. Gilbert, 212 Market st. mh16-1t*

SEED POTATO SLIPS — 50 BUSHELS Norton yams and Nancy Hall sweet potato slips. For prices, 'Phone 969-3. J. Herbert Johnston. mh16-1t

A MULTIGRAPH LETTER OR POSTAL looks just like typewriting; cheaper than printing; finest advertising medium procurable. Harriss Typewriting and Adv. Co. mh4,tu,th sa-tf

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN Baby Chicks. Hatching eggs guaranteed; fresh eggs for table use. Pine Grove Poultry Farm. Adolph G. Ahrens, Prop.; 'Phone 4312. mh4-tf

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLISHERS — Beginning with issue dated March 7th, the price of the Hearst's Sunday American will be 5 cents per copy. Gordon Brothers; 'Phone 745. mh4-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—50,000 SHINGLES. J. W. Brooks. fe28-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

PANAMA EXPOSITION — IF YOU ARE interested, communicate with Dr. J. H. Foster, 503 Chestnut street, or 'phone 765-J. fe17-tf

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

NOTICE! — REFERRING TO OUR NO-tice last week, we have sold our formula for cleaning of carpets and rugs to Mr. J. B. Fountain, who is the only one having right to use same in the State of North Carolina. Mr. Fountain thoroughly understands the use of our preparation, and has competent men to do this work. Anyone wishing their carpets or rugs thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and made as good as new, will not do wrong in having work done by Mr. Fountain. Schmidt & Co., 1389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh14-3t*

NOTICE — THE WILMINGTON BOWL-ing Alley Co., 107 N. 2nd St., beginning Monday morning, March 15th, and each day thereafter, will give daily a nice prize for the highest score made. J. W. Capps, Mgr. mh14-7t

WANTED — PARTNER FOR MOVING picture show. Have machine and full equipment, but need location and man with about $200.00 to get things in shape in another town. Show now in operation. "P," care Star. mh14-7t*

WANTED—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS. First-class table board, with or without rooms, at reasonable rates. 315 N. 2nd st. Convenient to car lines. 'Phone No. 2061 mh13-4t*

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YACHT FOR SALE — FIFTY-ONE feet long; ten feet beam; thirty-six horse power Gray motor. Built eighteen months ago. L. G. Daniels, Newbern, N. C. mh13-tf

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Four car loads, genuine Maine grown Irish Cobblers, White and Red Bliss and Early Rose to offer the trade, immediate shipment. Phone or write your order. Also full stock of canned goods, staple nd fancy groceries, drugs and sundries at wholesale.

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400 barrels Irish Cobblers.
100 barrels White Bliss.
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100 bushels Yellow Onion Sets.
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All of which will be sold on a close margin. We solicit orders for immediate shipment, and guarantee the quality to be first class, and prices right.

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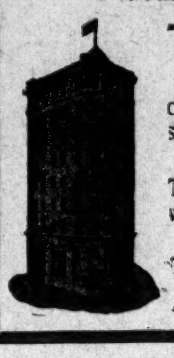

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This is not war news from Poland, but is the kind of noise the Poles make when they want a package of A. D. S. Cold and Grippe Tablets.

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